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More tractors made by our heroic working class are sent to the countryside to hasten all-round mechanization of agriculture

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: A view of the grand Chollima Street in Pyongyang, a monumental street of the era of the Workers' Party, which was built in a little more than five months with the indomitable mettle of the Korean people under the meticulous care of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

BACK COVER: Upholding the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea fishery workers are catching a great deal of fish every day through a vigorous fishing battle.

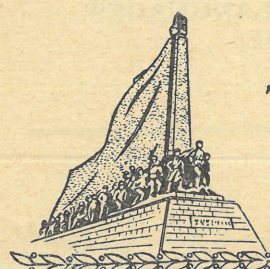
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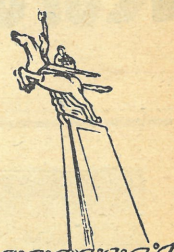
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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



[10]

4

Having defeated the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home from his victories.

The Korean people fervently welcomed the triumphal return home of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for whom they had long been entertaining a high regard.

Amidst seething enthusiasm and joy with which the whole country was greeting him, over 100,000 working people held a grand mass rally in Pyongyang to welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung's triumphal return to the homeland.

In his speech before the welcoming crowd, Comrade Kim Il Sung made the following appeal:

"Our nation has got rid of the 36-year long dark life and won liberation and freedom, and our country, the land of three thousand ri, now beams with hope like the shining morning sun.

"The time has now come for us Korean nation to unite our strength and march ahead to build a new, democratic country. This great mission cannot be fulfilled by any party or individual alone. The entire people who really love the country, the nation and democracy should fully unite and build our country into a democratic, sovereign and independent state, contributing labour, knowledge, or money according to what they have."

With emotion and excitement at the national liberation, the Korean people upheld the call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and set out to create a new history of the country, crushing the colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism and exposing and denouncing the pro-Japanese ele-

ments and traitors to the nation.

Immediately after the liberation an extremely complex situation prevailed in our country, and our people were confronted with new, grave difficulties. After the surrender of the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists who had long since been extending their crooked hands of aggression to our country, occupied South Korea unlawfully and made desperate efforts to turn the whole of Korea into their colony, into a military base for their Asian aggression, while suppressing the patriotic democratic forces and lining up the reactionary forces to consolidate their foothold. The reactionaries at home and abroad gathered in South Korea, and the previous lackeys of Japanese imperialism, having now become agents of U.S. imperialism, manoeuvred insidiously against the Korean people. At such a time, the factionalists, the Right and Left opportunists crawled out and disguised themselves as a "patriot" or a "revolutionary" each, and engaged themselves in machinations to split the revolutionary forces and drive the people who rose in the building of a new country into confusion, saying that a bourgeois republic had to be set up, or that a socialist revolution had to be carried out.

Which way to go? The people were quite at a loss. It was an urgent problem for the future of the revolution to show them a correct line of struggle and organize and mobilize the patriotic democratic forces for the implementation of the line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of this very situation and taught that the communist ranks should be reorganized rapidly and broad masses of the people united and, on this basis, a struggle should be waged to thoroughly carry out the democratic revolution against the remnant forces of imperialism and the feudal forces and build a unified, independent democratic state. Above all, he taught that the way to the unification of the



The Pyongyang city mass meeting held in welcome of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on his triumphant return home

country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution could be successfully opened up only when a powerful revolutionary base was built in the northern half in view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

This revolutionary line elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most sagacious one for achieving the victory of the Korean revolution on a country-wide scale, being a development, in conformity to the new situation, of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and of the line of establishing the revolutionary base set forth by him back in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Especially, the line of creating a democratic base set forth by him was a firm revolutionary line of *Juche* and thorough-going anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. line to build up the northern half of the country into a powerful revolutionary base in view of the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy, and to drive out the U.S. imperialists

and achieve the unification of the country and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution by the Korean people themselves by relying on the revolutionary base.

The Korean people saw in the revolutionary line elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung a clear direction for the foundation of a new country, and vigorously turned out in a struggle to carry it out.

Having put forward the revolutionary line, Comrade Kim Il Sung set out to tackle, first of all, the work of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in order to save the complex situation speedily and lead the revolution victoriously.

Only by founding the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, could the broad popular masses including the working class be united and the powerful revolutionary forces be built up for the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, and a powerful revolutionary democratic base be established in the northern half at the earliest

date. The issue of founding the Party was really the key problem deciding the destiny of the Korean revolution.

There were many difficulties to tide over in founding the Party.

The U.S. imperialists in South Korea ran amuck to line up the reactionaries at home and from abroad to produce pro-U.S. reactionary political parties and suppress the revolutionary forces. On the other hand, the factionalists in South Korea who had wormed into the communist ranks, put up the signboard of a "Communist Party" each by deceptive and intriguing means with no foothold whatever among the masses, and dispatched their agents to different areas and were engrossed in whipping together forces for their respective factions. At the same time, the factionalists and provincialists in North Korea were busy trying to build up the foothold of their own factions and take hold of the "hegemony."

The issue of founding the Party under such complex and confused circumstances could be successfully settled only by Comrade Kim Il Sung who had laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding the Party amidst the flames of the protracted revolution and enjoyed absolute authority and prestige among the Korean Communists and people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth, and strove for the implementation of, the line of founding a united Party with the Communists steered and seasoned in the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core and by embracing the communist groups active in various localities, strictly according to the Marxist-Leninist principle of Party building.

While administering a decisive blow to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries and the schismatic activities of the factionalists, he sent to various regions those revolutionary fighters whom he had personally brought up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to enlist Communists with generosity, and he himself went to various localities and explained the line of the revolution and the policy of founding the Party, and thus scrupulously guided the preparatory work for founding the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of this preparatory work, formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945, and proclaimed to the world the foundation of our Party which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the Inaugural Party Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the political line of

the Party, which was an embodiment of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland suited to the new situation after the liberation.

In the political line Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as the fundamental task to struggle for the foundation of a Democratic People's Republic and put forth the following four-point immediate tasks to carry it out:

"(1) To rally the broad patriotic democratic forces by forming a united democratic national front embracing all patriotic and democratic political parties and groups and, on this basis, to work for the establishment of a Democratic People's Republic which will ensure our complete national independence and sovereignty;

2) To liquidate thoroughly the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism, the running dogs of international reaction and all other reactionary elements, which constitute the biggest obstacle to the building of a democratic state, thereby facilitating the development of our nation along democratic lines;

3) To lay the groundwork of an independent democratic state with a view to establishing a unified all-Korea democratic provisional government, by organizing, first of all, people's committees, the organs of genuine people's power, in all localities, by carrying out all democratic reforms, restoring the factories and enterprises and the national economy as a whole, which were destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, and by raising the material and cultural standards of the people;

4) To further expand and strengthen the Party and energetically push forward the work of the public organizations for organizing and rallying the masses of all walks of life around the Party to fulfil all these tasks."

Comrade Kim Il Sung prescribed it to be the political line of the Party to create a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country in view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Right after the liberation our Party prescribed it to be the fundamental political line to create a firm democratic base in North Korea with a view to fully liberating the Korean nation and making Korea a rich and powerful sovereign independent state in the future by thoroughly carrying out the democratic reforms and stepping up democratic construction in North Korea."

At the Inaugural Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il Sung also formulated the correct organizational line of strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, of ensuring the unity of the ideology and will of the Party

and rapidly expanding the Party ranks.

The Party's political and organizational lines set by Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted the basis for the political, ideological and organizational unity of the Party and served as the guiding pointer for the activities of our Party.

The establishment of our Party was the priceless fruit of the untiring struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung who had put forth all his energy for the foundation of a revolutionary Party since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and was a brilliant victory in the long-drawn struggle of the Korean Communists and working class under his leadership.

The foundation of our Party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party, was a great event that marked a historic turning-point in the development of the communist movement in our country and the Korean revolution as a whole. Moreover, the foundation of our Party was of tremendous significance in the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

From that time onward the Korean working class and people were able to victoriously pave the glorious way of the revolution under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, their vanguard detachment, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Following the foundation of the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted efforts to strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically and rally the broad toiling masses around it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is the decisive guarantee of victory both in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work to build up the revolutionary forces, that is, to fortify the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and rally the broad masses around it. In building up the revolutionary forces, it is the consistent line of our Party to consolidate the Party organizationally and ideologically through the practical struggle for revolution and construction, awaken the masses and win them over to the side of the revolution, to bring up all the Party members into revolutionaries through the nuclear role of the Communists tested in the long years of revolutionary struggle and to arm all the people with the revolutionary spirit through the nuclear role of the Party members."

In order to strengthen the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, dealt a decisive blow to the factionalists and provincialists in the Party who had been in the way of carrying through the political and organizational lines of the Party, and gave guidance to strengthen

the unity of the whole Party in thought and will on the basis of the unitary ideology of the Party, to strengthen the organizational discipline of the Party based upon the principle of democratic centralism, to improve the composition of the Party, to rapidly extend the Party ranks, and, at the same time, to strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses.

The Second and Third Enlarged Sessions of the Executive Committee of our Party held in November and December 1945 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung were of epoch-making significance in crushing the manoeuvres of the factionalists who hampered the carrying out of the political and organizational lines of the Party, in defending the Party's political line, establishing the system of the Party's organizational leadership, putting Party work on the right track, and boosting the fighting efficiency of the Party. Above all, the Third Enlarged Session of the Executive Committee took resolute measures for overcoming wrong organizational, political and ideological tendencies in the Party in accordance with the line set by Comrade Kim Il Sung. This brought about a great innovation in Party work and Party life, and the Party could develop as a really sound and powerful one.

Through the struggle for the fulfilment of the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Third Enlarged Session of the Executive Committee, the schismatic and provincialist manoeuvres and all liberalistic actions of the factionalists were hard hit, a well-regulated Party organizational system was set up from the centre of the Party down to the cells, the principle of democratic centralism was established, unity of the Party was strengthened, and the Party could find root deeper among the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, strove energetically to rally the broad masses around it.

In his speech "On Building Up a New Korea and on the United National Front," delivered to the responsible provincial Party workers on October 13, 1945, Comrade Kim Il Sung extensively elucidated the united front policy of the Party.

In this speech Comrade Kim Il Sung, scientifically prescribing the character and tasks of the Korean revolution, taught that with a view to building a Democratic People's Republic a united front should be formed with the participation of not only the working class and the peasantry but also all the other patriotic democratic forces including national capitalists and definitely clarified the fundamental principles to be observed by our Party in the united front movement.

He taught that within the united front the Communist Party should firmly maintain its independence and definitely play the leading role, and that the united front should in any case be based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and rally the broadest possible patriotic democratic forces including even the national capitalists, and yet the principle of combining unity and struggle should be observed in forming an alliance with the national capitalists. And he emphasized that the united front had to be formed on all accounts according to the principle of uncompromising fight with the reactionary forces.

Clarifying the tasks arising in the united front movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The issue of building a new democratic Korea depends entirely upon whether we succeed or not in strengthening the Communist Party, forming a united national front, and rallying the broad masses around the Communist Party. Every member of the Communist Party must actively struggle to extend and strengthen the Party ranks continuously, to co-operate sincerely with associate parties, and to win over the broad masses."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech **"On Building Up a New Korea and on the United National Front"** represented a classical Marxist-Leninist document which gave perfect answers to the questions of principle arising in the work of winning over the masses, particularly to the strategic and tactical problems posed in the united front movement; it served as a programmatic guide, a powerful theoretical and practical weapon of the Party for winning over the broad masses.

With a view to rallying the broad masses around the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally directed the work of founding such organizations surrounding the Party as the Trade Union, the Peasants' Union, the Democratic Youth League, and the Democratic Women's Union, and rallied millions of toiling people in organizations within a short length of time.

Particularly, it was of great significance for the strengthening of the revolutionary forces to rally the broad sections of the youth firmly around the Party by reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League.

Right after the liberation, the youth movement was very complex. The reactionaries at home resorted to every possible manoeuvre to split and disrupt the youth movement by forming all sorts of reactionary youth organizations, and each of the various political parties was striving to draw over young people under it. But the Young Communist League organizations embraced a very small number of young

people within limited circles.

If such a state of affairs was left alone, a large number of young people could possibly be drawn away by the reactionaries, not to mention the fact that the youth movement could be split.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having seen through this grave situation, clearly explained the position and role of the youth in the revolution, and put forward the sagacious line of reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League under the slogan: "Patriotic youth, unite under the banner of democracy!"

This line set forth by him was a most correct and original one mapped out on the basis of the rich experiences he had accumulated in personally organizing and directing the youth movement from his early years of revolutionary activities and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character and tasks of our revolution and the class positions of the youth from various walks of life after the liberation, and the peculiarities of the development of the youth movement in our country. Nevertheless, the factionalists and dogmatists, who did not have even the elementary understanding of and experience in the youth movement, hampered the realization of the line, bluntly calling it a "Right deviation of the Party" or a "retrogression of the youth movement."

Even the persistent obstructive manoeuvres of the anti-Party factionalists could not impede the onward movement of the masses of the youth who had risen in pursuance of the correct line of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the work of reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League made headway successfully, frustrating all manner of obstructive manoeuvres of the anti-Party factionalists and dogmatists.

The Korean Democratic Youth League was founded on January 17, 1946, guided by the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the youth movement established by him. In this way, broad sections of the patriotic youth, rallied still firmer around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, could participate more actively in the struggle to build up a new country.

In accordance with the united front policy of the Party set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the work of strengthening the unity in action with the democratic political parties was also pushed forward actively.

Thus, the United Democratic National Front, which embraced the masses of all walks of life on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, was successfully realized.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while founding the Party and building up the revolutionary forces, organized and directed the work of setting up, consolidating and developing the people's government, the powerful weapon of the revolution.

It was indispensable to smash the old ruling machine of Japanese imperialism and establish a new people's government in order to suppress the resistance of the enemy, successfully carry out the socio-economic reforms for ensuring welfare and democratic freedom and rights to the entire people, build up the northern half into a powerful base for the Korean revolution and continue to drive the revolution forward.

Immediately after the liberation, however, the work of establishing the people's government, too, did not proceed smoothly. The Right and Left opportunists threw obstacles in the way of establishment of a genuine people's government, clamouring for a bourgeois republic or a government of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung crushed these manoeuvres of the Right and Left opportunists and creatively solved the question of setting up a people's government on the basis of the original line on the people's revolutionary government he had set forth and the wealth of experiences he had accumulated in the struggle for the materialization of it back in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation in our country immediately after the liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led our people to thoroughly demolish the old colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism and to set up people's committees in every nook and corner of the country and, on this basis, established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new form of government, in February 1946.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a government which had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, a genuine people's government relying upon the United Democratic National Front which embraced the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces on the basis of the worker-

peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class, a government which carried out the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship. It was the basic task of this government to fulfil the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and create a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

As a result of the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee as a new form of government by Comrade Kim Il Sung the question of power, the fundamental question of the revolution, was brilliantly solved in our country, and our people became proud masters of power, who came to hold a powerful weapon of revolution and construction firmly in their hands.

The establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was of great significance in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and creating the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half and, on this basis, setting up later a unified all-Korea government and winning the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung published the Eleven-Point Immediate Tasks and the Twenty-Point Platform, which embodied the Party's political line and specified the tasks of the people's government.

In those tasks and platform he put forward the tasks of cleaning up the remnants of Japanese imperialism and feudal customs and assuring democratic liberties and rights in all fields of social life, building up the government bodies more solidly through democratic elections, carrying out the democratic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of industries, introducing universal compulsory education and establishing the public educational system, and of assuring by the state the development of science, culture, arts, health services, etc.

The Twenty-Point Platform was a platform of a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, a further embodiment and development of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which he himself had drawn up in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and became the banner of struggle to the entire people in North and South Korea for the unification, independence and democratization of the country.

LET US UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT AND THE PROLETARIAN DEMOCRACY

An important article headlined "Let Us Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Proletarian Democracy" was published in Pyongyang on February 4, 1971.

The article was reported by all newspapers, radio and the news agency in the capital that day. It reads in full:

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the weapon of the class struggle and the weapon of the building of socialism and communism.

Only by steadfastly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadily strengthening it, can the working class win complete class and national liberation, successfully build socialism and communism, and perform its historical mission with credit.

Apart from the dictatorship of the proletariat, one cannot speak of a class struggle and a revolutionary struggle or think of the victory of revolution and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

What is important in upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthening and developing it by the Marxist-Leninist Parties at the present time is to properly combine dictatorship with democracy, categorically reject the bourgeois democracy, and firmly defend the proletarian democracy.

The question of the correlation between dictatorship and democracy is an important component of the overall question of the proletarian dictatorship and one of the key questions in enhancing the function and role of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proper combination of dictatorship with democracy and the determined opposition to the bourgeois democracy are of very weighty significance in defending the socialist system from the

subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and in giving full scope to its invincible strength and true superiority.

Today, the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are intensifying a political and ideological offensive in their campaign against the socialist countries, employing the heinous strategy of undermining these countries from within, while directly committing open violence.

Especially the U.S. imperialists, setting in motion the reptile propaganda machines in their pay, are hurling malicious slanders and abuses against the socialist system and the proletarian dictatorship to defame them, while resorting to crafty ruses to infiltrate reactionary ideologies and culture and the corrupt bourgeois way of life under the cloak of so-called "friendship" and "cultural intercourse."

Here, the revisionists serve as a guide for imperialism in its ideological and cultural infiltration. This is not accidental.

Historically, the revisionists, dictated by their nature, have tailed after the bourgeoisie, following its "doctrines" with docility, and imitated everything the bourgeoisie did and defended it.

Today the revisionists who betray the revolution are dead set against the dictatorship of the proletariat, trying by hook or by crook to befog the class line between the proletarian democracy and the bourgeois democracy and revive the bourgeois democracy under the slogans "liberalization" and "democratic development."

Due to the reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration of the U.S. imperialists and the baneful influence of revisionism, today some countries have been suffering harm from them. In these countries, bourgeois ideologies and culture and the bourgeois way of life that have infiltrated from outside are spreading and, under their in-

fluence, all brands of bourgeois elements are reviving and such antiquated ideas as individualism and selfishness are further fostered. This has led, in the end, to such abnormal state of things as opposing the Party and government, a thing unthinkable in a socialist country.

As facts show, if a vehement ideological struggle is neglected against revisionism which emasculates the dictatorship of the proletariat and introduces the bourgeois democracy, spreading illusion about imperialism, the bourgeois elements may spread widely and, eventually, the revolutionary struggle and construction work may be messed up.

Hence, for the socialist system to be safeguarded from the infiltration of all shades of hostile elements and consolidated and developed, an uncompromising struggle must be waged against the slightest manifestation of revisionism that ushers in the bourgeois democracy, and the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian democracy must be firmly defended.

The problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian democracy, indeed, poses today as a most acute question in the struggle between socialism and imperialism and the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism and a basic question affecting the destiny of the building of socialism and communism.

1

The dictatorship of the proletariat forms the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism.

Whether one recognizes the dictatorship of the proletariat or denies it, whether one holds to the dictatorship of the proletariat or abandons it, is a criterion for distinguishing Marxism-Leninism from opportunism, the revolutionary stand from the counter-revolutionary stand.

All the enemies of the working class, from the imperialists, its open enemy, to the opportunists, its hidden enemy, have always turned the spearhead of their attack, above all, on the dictatorship of the proletariat and made desperate attempts to destroy it with the object of stamping out the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The most dangerous enemy of Marxism-Leninism, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the labour movement and the communist movement is revisionism which attacks them in front under the mask of Marxism-Leninism.

In combating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revisionists who have betrayed the revolutionary cause of the working class, have left no means untried in an effort to substitute the bourgeois dictatorship for the proletarian dictatorship, the bourgeois democracy for the proletarian democracy, opposing dictatorship to democracy.

The dictatorship of the proletariat and democracy have historically been the central problem in the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

All the opportunists, revisionists and their trends, from Bernstein, the forefather of revisionism and the representative figure of revisionism at the Second International, down to French ministerialism, the British Fabian Society and the Russian legal Marxists, economists and Mensheviks, without exception, denied the dictatorship of the proletariat and sang the praises of the bourgeois democracy.

It was so-called "democracy" that the successive revisionists brought forth to deny the dictatorship of the proletariat. They always opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat on the argument that it strangled democracy. Kautsky, one of the revisionist big-shots of the Second International, maliciously challenged the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat long ago, saying: "The word 'dictatorship' means the abolition of democracy." When the proletarian dictatorship was established in Russia following the victory of the October Revolution, he absurdly preached treatment of the class enemies not by "dictatorial means" but by "democratic means," alleging that the Bolsheviks violated "democracy" in their constitution and all policies.

The "democracy" advocated by the successive revisionists was after all "democracy" for all the members of society, viz, "democracy" showing "leniency" and "mercy" even for the enemies of the working class. It was, in essence, nothing but the bourgeois democracy.

Pretending to defend "democracy in general" and oppose "dictatorship in general," the revisionists, in fact, have always defended the bourgeois democracy and opposed the proletarian dictatorship.

As Lenin pointed out, "...The present defence of the bourgeois democracy cloaked in speeches about 'democracy in general' and the present howling and shouting against the dictatorship of the proletariat cloaked by cries about 'dictatorship in general' are a downright betrayal of socialism, the practical desertion to the side of the bourgeoisie, the denial of the right of the proletariat to make its own proletarian revolution...." (Lenin, Collected Works, Korean ed., 1959, Vol. XXVIII, p. 582.)

The "theory" of the revisionists opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat to democracy was not their own brain child, but one which they borrowed from the ideological arsenal of the bourgeoisie and embellished. Their reactionary sham "theory" was brought to total bankruptcy already long ago by Lenin and by the practice of the Russian revolution.

Nevertheless, the revisionists who had made

their appearance after World War II brought forth a revamped version of the bankrupt "theory" of their predecessors.

They asserted that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be smashed up for "pure democracy" and "perfect liberties" for all the people, alleging that the dictatorship of the proletariat meant "restriction of democracy." Their preposterous "theory" is no more than a modern edition of the "theory" of the revisionists of the Second International who were dead set against the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their "theory" does not differ in the least from the "theory" of the preceding revisionists such as Bernstein and Kautsky in its counter-revolutionary essence revealed in revising Marxism-Leninism to the liking of the imperialists and gelding its revolutionary quintessence.

The Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat has, in fact, been defended and developed amidst struggles against the opportunist trends of all shades that emerged in the labour movement and communist movement.

It is an important task of the working class and Marxist-Leninist Parties in power to thoroughly defend the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat from the opportunists' distortions and bring a new phase of its development.

Today the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the oppressed peoples for socialism is being waged with unprecedented force on a world-wide scale and socialism has already gone beyond the bound of a single country and turned into a world system. Moreover, in our country and a number of other socialist countries, the socialist revolution has been carried out and socialist system set up, and, on this basis, the building of socialism and communism is steadily attaining greater depth and development.

The establishment of the socialist system signifies an epochal turn in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism, the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The present historical conditions in which the socialist system has been established and the revolutionary practice has developed onto a higher stage of the building of socialism and communism, raise hosts of theoretical and practical problems to be solved afresh.

The questions of the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat under socialism, the principles and ways of holding to the dictatorship of the proletariat as ever and, at the same time, enhancing its function and role in the building of socialism and communism, and the correlation between the dictatorship of the proletariat and democracy, are questions of principle raised by the new stage and the new conditions of the development of the revolution, and they are

basic questions affecting the consolidation and development of the socialist system and the building of socialism and communism.

Our Party has given correct Marxist-Leninist solutions to all the questions facing the dictatorship of the proletariat following the establishment of the socialist system, on the basis of the historical experiences of our country's revolutionary practice and the international communist movement, the lawfulness of the building of socialism and communism and a scientific analysis of the new historical conditions of the development of the revolution.

Our Party has firmly maintained the revolutionary stand that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be upheld in the whole period of the struggle from the moment of the seizure of power by the working class to the fulfilment of the tasks of the transition period for the complete victory of socialism and to the final victory of communism, considering that the socialist revolution and the course of the building of socialism and communism are attended by an unceasing class struggle at home and abroad.

"The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in educating and remodelling all the working people to revolutionize and working-classize them, in gradually eliminating all class distinctions and building communism, while liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance." (Kim Il Sung, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 46.)

Our Party clearly expounded the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its tasks in each stage of the development of the revolution, particularly, the important tasks facing the dictatorship of the proletariat after the establishment of the socialist system and the principles and concrete ways for their implementation. The important tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat under socialism are to strengthen the dictatorship over the class enemies, revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by thoroughly carrying out the ideological revolution, finally solve the rural question and bring co-operative ownership up to the level of ownership by the whole people and powerfully push ahead with socialist economic construction and, to this end, it is required to powerfully push on the class struggle, ideological revolution and economic construction in a unified way through the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This is a firm guarantee for thoroughly overcoming any opportunist deviation and correctly performing the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship while holding fast to it.

Consistently and unswervingly maintaining the

policy of properly combining dictatorship with democracy, and the class struggle against the hostile elements with the work of educating, remodelling and uniting the masses of the people under socialism, our Party is properly combining dictatorship with democracy against all deviations of separating them from or opposing them to, each other.

Our Party has given an overall exposition of the revolutionary essence and superiority of the proletarian democracy as a democracy of the highest form diametrically opposed to the bourgeois democracy, and steadfastly maintained the truly Marxist-Leninist revolutionary stand by properly exalting the proletarian democracy while fighting resolutely against the bourgeois democracy, firmly keeping to the class line at all times.

The idea and theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian democracy to which our Party has given a new scientific and theoretical exposition and logical systematization and which have been brilliantly embodied in actual life, serve as a splendid example in defending the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism and communism and creatively developing it to suit the new, contemporary demand of the revolution.

The judiciousness and great vitality of the creative idea of our Party on the dictatorship of the proletariat have been clearly proved by the practice of the revolution and construction in our country.

By constantly strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party and our people, relying on it, have been able to completely frustrate in time all the manoeuvres of the enemies within and without and reliably defend the gains of the revolution and register shining achievements in socialist construction through a full display of the inexhaustible might and superiority of the socialist system.

2

Democracy strictly assumes a class character, as it has been the case with all forms of dictatorship that have ever existed in history. In present-day society, democracy is either proletarian or bourgeois; and there cannot be the third, super-class "pure democracy."

The proletarian democracy is, at all points, democracy for the working class and other working people. It is the highest form of democracy that genuinely guarantees for the first time in history the maximum freedom and the maximum democracy to the masses of the toilers once oppressed and exploited.

Under socialism, the working people are the true master of the country and the means of production, and all the material and cultural wealth of the country is used entirely for the working people. Democracy for the working people is completely guaranteed not only politically

but also materially.

"Proletarian democracy has it as its content to liquidate the exploiting classes forever, assure not only true political freedom and rights in full but also a happy material and cultural life to the working class and other sections of the working people, and to strengthen comradely co-operation and assistance among them in every way." (Ibid., p. 49.)

The incontestable superiority of the proletarian dictatorship lies, above all, in that it grants genuine rights and freedom to the masses of the toilers in all spheres of social and political life.

The proletarian democracy liquidates the exploiting classes once and for all and enables the masses of the toilers to take an active part in the state affairs and exercise power practically and freely as the master of the country.

Under the proletarian democracy, the workers, peasants and all other working people, without exception, directly participate in the elections with the right to elect and to be elected and they are entitled to be elected. Moreover, they are practically ensured the democratic rights and freedom, namely, that of speech, the press and assembly by which they can freely express their constructive views and intention.

Under socialism the political rights and freedom of the working people are fully guaranteed by the Party and the state of the working class. The Party and the state, the genuine defender and representative of the class interest and aspiration of the working class and other masses of the toilers, do not tolerate any element or tendency that infringes upon their freedom and rights but fully ensure all conditions for their all-round realization.

The true superiority of the proletarian democracy lies in that it emancipates the working people from all manner of exploitation and poverty and provides them with a happy life, material and cultural.

As it emancipates the toiling masses from exploitation and puts them in possession of the means of production, the proletarian democracy makes it possible to eliminate for good the social source of poverty, use the fruits of labour entirely for the promotion of the well-being of the masses of the toilers. And it rapidly develops the economy in a planned and balanced way to raise systematically the material and cultural standards of the people. Especially, the Party and the state regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people and show constant solicitude for the people's life with full responsibility.

Under the proletarian democracy, therefore, the toiling masses enjoy a happier life, material and cultural, with each passing day.

History shows that no democracy other than the proletarian democracy has ever completely solved in a responsible manner the problems of food, clothing and housing for the toiling masses,

done away with unemployment, ensured to the full the right to labour, rest and education to the masses of the toilers and consistently promoted their material and cultural well-being.

The proletarian democracy roots up all descriptions of class antagonism and strengthens in every way the comradely co-operation and assistance among the working people.

The basis of socialist society is collectivism and the basis of the social relations under socialism is the comradely co-operation and unity of the working people who advance together for a common goal and ideal.

The proletarian democracy fosters the spirit of collectivism among the working people and ensures the free and all-round development of individuality while liquidating, together with all descriptions of class antagonism, all the hostile elements causing discord and hostility in society, and thereby brings to realization the complete unity of the collective and the individuals, that of the whole and the individuals, and steadily develops the relations of voluntary, comradely and solid unity and co-operation among the working people.

The true superiority of the proletarian democracy and its great vitality find striking proof in the realities of our country today.

By establishing power of the proletarian dictatorship under the correct leadership of our Party, our people have completely freed themselves from all manner of exploitation and subjugation and have become the true master of the country, and are enjoying genuine democratic freedom and right under the most advanced socialist system. Our working people are practically ensured all political freedom and rights including that of speech, the press and assembly, and are taking an active part in all the state affairs as befits a master.

Our power of proletarian dictatorship relies upon the united force of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and it is a genuine people's power and the most democratic power which actively draws the broad masses of the people into state administration.

The true superiority of the proletarian democracy is clearly borne out by the facts that in our country the power organs at all levels consist of genuine representatives of the workers, peasants and other working people and that the entire masses of the people devote themselves to the state and social life and socialist construction with extraordinary political and labour enthusiasm.

All the original lines and policies of our Party such as the line of building an independent national economy, the line of socialist industrialization and the policy of evenly improving the people's livelihood have been brought to shining realization, with the result that our working people have no worry about the problems of food, clothing and housing or the education of their

sons and daughters or medical treatment, and their living standard is being enhanced evenly and rapidly.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party and the government, the wages of the factory and office workers and the income of the peasants are rising systematically and the prices dropping constantly, with their real income increasing and their life getting more affluent with each passing day.

Our people get enormous benefits from the vast amount of social and cultural expenditures of the state in addition to the income from the work they do.

They enjoy the benefits of free medical care and take pleasant recreations at sanatoria and rest homes at state expense.

The disabled people, the aged with no one to support them and the orphans are also guaranteed a stabilized life by the state. Numerous children grow in happiness at creches and kindergartens at state and social expense and the entire younger generation receives free compulsory nine-year technical education till it reaches the working age and the students of the colleges and universities and higher technical schools receive even stipends from the state.

Today in our country, the beautiful communist traits of all the working people helping each other and pulling each other along under the motto "One for all and all for one" prevail the whole society and the building of socialism and communism is being accelerated at tremendous speed by the united efforts of the working masses.

Especially, as a result of the energetic promotion of the revolutionization and working-classization of the working masses, along with the class struggle against the hostile elements, in accordance with our Party's policy of properly linking dictatorship with democracy and class line with the mass line, the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the unitary ideology of the Party has become an invincible one never to be broken.

The proletarian democracy, indeed, develops in full efflorescence in our country today, and it is displaying ever greater vitality as the days roll on.

The dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeois dictatorship and the proletarian democracy and the bourgeois democracy, have nothing in common and they are diametrically opposed to each other.

The bourgeois democracy is, in every particular, for the bourgeoisie, the exploiter and oppressor.

The bourgeois democracy provides the billionaires with the freedom of exploiting and plundering the working people for their riches and oppressing them at will, but it gives the toiling masses only the freedom of wearing rags and starving to death.

The bourgeois democracy is the most hypocri-

tical and most reactionary form of rule for maintaining and consolidating the political domination by the bourgeoisie over the working class and other exploited working masses and ensuring the bourgeoisie unrestricted exploitation and accumulation of fortunes.

The bourgeois democracy is nothing but a veil, a camouflage, for disguising the reactionary bourgeois dictatorship that oppresses and exploits the working class and other exploited toiling masses.

Today the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists mask themselves more and more behind "democracy," while sticking to a hideous fascist dictatorship, because they seek, above all, to craftily play on the bitter hatred for the imperialist fascist dictatorship harboured by the broad masses of the people who have experienced the brutality and viciousness of Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism in the past and on their demand and desire for democracy.

But the imperialists and their pawns who sing the praises of the bourgeois democracy can never conceal the ugly colour of the bourgeois democracy most hypocritical and mendacious, out-and-out reactionary and anti-popular in history.

The formal proclamation of political right for the masses of the toilers and actual deprivation of their political right—this is the substance of the bourgeois democracy garbed in "democracy."

The fraud of "universal suffrage" which the imperialists show off as the "sample" of their much vaunted "democratic government" has already been fully exposed. Professing "universal suffrage" on the one hand, the bourgeoisie robs the "voters" of their right on the other by placing a multitude of restrictions upon sex, learning, length of residence, election tax, property status, age and so forth.

And the imperialists describe the bourgeois "bipartisan system" as a "democratic" ruling method. But it, in fact, is no more than a "carriage and pair" which the bourgeois rides by turns to maintain its rule. While pulling the wools over the eyes of the masses of the people with the signboard of "democracy," the imperialists hold in check the advance of the progressive political parties, working class and other progressive forces and enforce a reactionary bourgeois rule, putting in power by turns the two bourgeois parties representing their interests.

The modern bourgeois state is an instrument of dictatorship controlled by a tiny handful of billionaires, monopolies. There everything is decided by the monopolies holding the state power in their hands.

All the state "policies" in the capitalist countries are shaped not in the parliaments as the spokesmen of the bourgeoisie loudly declare, but outside them, in the rear chambers of the bourgeoisie and they are executed by the bourgeois government composed of its agents.

The parliaments operating in the capitalist countries today play the role of a marionette, pinning the label of "representatives system" on the bourgeois rule and lending a semblance of "democracy" and "legality" to it.

Even if the Party of the working class and other progressive parties hold seats in the bourgeois parliament, its class nature as a tool of the bourgeois dictatorship does not and cannot change.

The representation of progressive parties in the bourgeois parliament is neither a sign of democracy nor does it mean the guarantee of democracy. In order to veil the reactionary nature of the bourgeois dictatorship and quell the movement of the working class and working people for democracy, the imperialist ruling circles, with a bad grace, allow the progressive parties some seats in the parliament and maintain their dictatorship, deceiving the masses of the toilers under the disguise of what they call "democratic party politics." But, even in this case, the bourgeoisie always employs every conceivable way and means to block the activity and advance of the progressive parties any time it sees fit.

The bourgeois parliamentary system is a screen for covering up the reactionary nature of the bourgeois dictatorship and an ornament for the false and deceptive bourgeois democracy. Hence, no hope can be placed on the bourgeois parliamentary system. Moreover, if a party of the working class considers it possible to achieve a peaceful change of power through the bourgeois parliamentary system, it may bring harmful results by making the working class and broad masses of other toilers captive to erroneous illusion about the bourgeois democracy and alienating them from the path of active revolutionary struggle.

The bourgeoisie is loud-mouthed today about the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration. But it is a sheer humbug.

Freedom can never be guaranteed by word of mouth only.

Any freedom is not worth a farthing, unless it is guaranteed by actual conditions. Freedom and rights on the part of the working people are, in actuality, a mere idle talk under capitalism where the buildings, theatres, assembly halls, printing plants, stocks of paper and news media are all in the possession of the bourgeoisie.

The hypocrisy and anti-popular, reactionary colour of the bourgeois democracy find their vivid manifestation in the fact that when its dictatorial rule is at stake, the bourgeoisie has recourse to open fascist terrorism and repression against the masses of the people, throwing away even the political right and freedom it proclaimed for form's sake.

The fascist dictatorship is an offspring of the crisis of the bourgeois democracy. It is the most reactionary political violence to which the imperialists and the reactionaries inevitably resort when they cannot maintain their rule in the old way any longer.

In the United States advertised as a "model" of the so-called "free world" by the propaganda machines on the pay roll of the U.S. imperialists, one sees the "McCarran Act," "Smith Act," "Taft-Hartley Act" and a hundred and one other notorious fascist evil laws ever ready for clamping down upon the Communist Party, progressive forces and labour movement, and the "U.S. Central Intelligence Agency," the "U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation," the "Un-American Activities Committee" and the "Ku Klux Klan," an army-style terrorist group and other military, police, intelligence and secret agents networks and suppressive machines ramifying over the whole country.

Today in the United States, the struggle of the Negroes against cursed racism and for the right to subsistence and social equality, the anti-war struggle of the masses of the people against the U.S. imperialists' criminal war of aggression and for peace, the struggle of the working class for democratic rights and better living conditions and all other progressive and democratic movements are made an object of most savage terrorism and fascist suppression.

While making desperate attacks on the masses of the toilers and progressive forces at home under the cloak of "democracy," the U.S. imperialists are kindling the flames of war of aggression externally, forcing tragic bloodshed upon the peoples in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and other parts of the world under the pretext of "defence of freedom," disturbing peace and security, stamping out national independence and intensifying harsh repression of the labour movement and democratic movement.

U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and shameless aggressor and marauder of the modern times, is the deadly enemy of justice and progress, democracy and freedom.

The filthy real nature of the bourgeois democracy has been revealed to the full in South Korea under the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism.

In the first few months following the establishment of the hideous military-fascist rule in South Korea by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooge of U.S. imperialism, under the latter's direct command and manipulation, tens of progressive political parties and public organizations were forced into dissolution, hundreds of press organs were closed down and hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries and patriotic people were arrested, imprisoned and murdered in cold blood. Today, too, the scoundrels resort to bestial terrorism and repression against the workers and peasants demanding the right to subsistence and the students crying for campus democracy and commit without hesitation such an unpardonable criminal act as inflicting severe penalties upon people on charges of "violation of the state policy" under the "anti-communist law" for the mere reason that they called for the unification of the fatherland, the national aspiration.

The living hell where prevail terrorism and

murder, hunger and poverty, painted even by the reptile capitalist press as "the ruins where democracy is eroded" and "the earth without air, the soil without moisture and the land without light"—this is the present reality of South Korea, the "show window of democracy" the U.S. imperialists are advertising.

The bourgeois democracy does not and cannot ensure any right to the working people either in the socio-political life or in the socio-economic life.

The bourgeois democracy ensures a luxurious life and pleasure to a handful of privileged classes such as landlords and capitalists, but brings only unemployment and poverty, hunger and disease and death to the working class and other toiling masses.

Today, the defenders of capitalism declare that the modern capitalist countries "restrict" or "supervise" capital and they have become "people's welfare states" serving not the privileged interests of a certain class but the masses of the people.

But, the class nature of the capitalist countries has not changed in the least and their anti-popular, reactionary nature as the tool of monopoly capital is getting more pronounced. Under the aegis of state power and making direct use of it the monopoly capitalist class fattens by bleeding white the wage workers who have nothing but their "naked bodies."

Under capitalism the employment conditions of the workers are one of the important indices that reflect their living conditions. In the United States which is regarded as the most developed capitalist country, today the number of the full-time unemployed, even according to understated data, always exceeds 5 million every year and the figure far surpasses 10 million when the army of the semi-unemployed is added.

Since the bosses of the U.S. imperialists declared so-called "a war against poverty" to placate the daily growing discontent of the people, the number of the unemployed and the paupers has reversely been on the steady increase and the poverty and ruin of the masses have grown acute. All these facts patently show that the alleged promotion of the welfare of the working people under the bourgeois democracy and under modern monopoly capitalism is no more than a deceptive empty talk.

The frequent serious economic depression and bankruptcy, chronic inflation, skyrocketing prices, increasing tax burdens, etc., in the United States and other capitalist countries today cause a sharp drop in the purchasing power of the population and impose ever greater sufferings upon the working people. Especially, the unceasing arms race and war policy of the imperialists put excessive war burdens upon the shoulders of the working people.

In the capitalist countries where all the educational, cultural and health organs are means of making fortunes and profiteering by monopoly

capital, numerous working people are denied opportunity of receiving general education, to say nothing of higher education, and they have to suffer from chronic diseases in spite of the development of modern medicine and medical organs.

The capitalist system is indeed a "paradise" for the rich and a "hell" for the poor.

The bourgeois democracy implants the bourgeois way of life among the people, demoralizes and degenerates them and reduces them to mental deformities.

The bourgeois way of life is the fin de siècle mode of life reflecting the brutality of modern capitalism ruled by the jungle law of the strong beating the weak and its corruptness mirrored in its degeneration and decline.

Modern monopoly capitalism which has lived its days inculcates in the people's mind the rotten fashion of life marked by extreme grief and despair, demoralization and degeneration, and dissipation in the spiritual and moral life.

Sound reason and virtue are savagely trampled underfoot and immorality and corruption prevail in the bourgeois society where all the social relations, the relations among people, are purely based on money and where money is everything.

In the bourgeois society, encouragement is given to everything that stimulates people to animal pleasure and depraved tastes and degenerates them morally.

Typical of the bourgeois way of life is the "American way of life" which concentrically mirrors the American society ailing and rotten to the core.

In the United States, society is flooded with the whole gamut of decadent and erotic movies, dramas, dances and songs which whip up misanthropy and chauvinism, arouse grief and weariness of life, loneliness and sadness, and excite animal insanity, making the people fall prey to chauvinistic hatred for and contempt of man and thrill of pleasure and abnormal tastes.

More, hair-raising gangsterism, murder and robbery, and all sorts of debauchery and immoral acts that trample upon human ethics and morality are everyday occurrences.

The bourgeois way of life is based on individualism and egoism which form the basis of social relationship under capitalism and it is an extreme manifestation of liberalism.

The bourgeois liberty induces one to pursue a filthy animal life caring only for his own good feeding, good living and pleasure, fosters ultra-individualism and egoism, paralyses the political consciousness of the toiling masses and undermines their unity.

The bourgeoisie extols all this hopelessly corrupt way of life and widely spreads it by setting in motion all the available media and the "theoreticians" on its payroll. In this the bourgeoisie seeks to keep the working class and other toiling masses from class awakening and reduce them to

nonresistant and spiritless creatures and slaves obedient forever to the rule of capital.

The bourgeois democracy is an anti-popular and reactionary one diametrically opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat in its class basis and substance.

The bourgeois democracy is the bourgeois dictatorship running counter to the interests of the working class and other toiling masses, and it is needed only for the bourgeoisie. No illusion should be entertained about the bourgeois democracy on any account.

Utterly incompatible with each other are the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeois dictatorship and the proletarian democracy and the bourgeois democracy which represent contradictory stands and interests of the working class and the capitalist class, the two irreconcilable classes.

One should not obscure the class line of the proletarian democracy and the bourgeois democracy, still less should one allow the bourgeois democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat on any account.

3

The proletarian democracy is democracy guaranteed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the peoples of the socialist countries are to enjoy genuine freedom and democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat should be strengthened. Apart from the dictatorship of the proletariat, one cannot think of any genuine freedom and right or of the happy life of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The dictatorship of the proletariat means suppression of the few hostile elements and democracy for the absolute majority of the population—the working class, peasantry and other sections of the working people. To correctly link these two aspects of the proletarian dictatorship means properly to combine the work of uniting, through education and remoulding, the absolute majority of the masses of the people with the class struggle against the intrigues and manoeuvres of the very few hostile elements.

The proletarian democracy presupposes the dictatorship against the exploiting classes, and is enforced through it. The more thoroughly the exploiters, the class enemies, are deprived of their liberties and rights, the better democracy is guaranteed to the masses of the people. On the contrary, if "democracy" and "liberties" are granted to the exploiting classes, that will mean to encroach so much upon, and usurp, the liberties and rights of the masses of the people.

It is revisionism that calls for "a new form of democracy" and "further expansion of democracy," opposing dictatorship to democracy and branding the dictatorship of the proletariat as "restriction of democracy." "Revisionist demo-

cracy" today is no more than the bourgeois democracy smuggled into socialist society. Its harmfulness lies in that it encroaches upon the socialist system in all spheres of politics, economy, ideology, culture and social life and paves the way for the restoration of capitalism.

The class struggle continues over the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The class struggle does not end even after the victory of the socialist system, to say nothing of the period before the completion of the socialist transformation of the production relations. Even after the exploiting classes are liquidated as classes and the socialist system is established, their remnants still remain and persist in unceasing subversive activities. And the imperialists leave no stone unturned to strangle the triumphant revolution in conspiracy with the internal hostile elements.

To deny the dictatorship of the proletariat and advocate "pure democracy" and "complete liberty" acceptable to all under such conditions is tantamount to granting "democracy" and "liberty" to the class enemies and the counter-revolutionary elements who still remain in socialist society.

Democracy as a political concept assumes class character from the first and, consequently, there has been and there can be no super-class "democracy" or "pure democracy." Should there be any higher form of democracy than the proletarian dictatorship, it would be no longer democracy.

"Pure democracy" is a fraud invented by the class enemies and their servants with a view to vilifying and crushing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletarian democracy is democracy every inch for the working class and other working people. Under socialism one is allowed to speak and act only within the boundary of the interests of the revolutionary class and of the revolution.

If the class character of the proletarian democracy is denied and everyone is given freedom to speak and act as he pleases under socialism, this would mean granting the counter-revolutionaries and the anti-socialist elements "freedom" to manoeuvre unhindered and bringing the bourgeois democracy into socialist society. The complicated situation caused in some socialist countries of late is a result of having thrown away the dictatorship of the proletariat and allowed the bourgeois democracy with a loud cry for so-called "pure democracy" and "complete liberty."

To properly display the superiority of the proletarian democracy, the ideological education of the working people should be intensified and they should thus be armed with the idea of collectivism, the idea of communism.

The interests of the collective conform to those of individuals in socialist society where exploitation and oppression of man by man have been abolished. Under socialism, the share of an individual is included in the interests of the whole,

and each individual can be happy only when all the people live in happiness and affluence. Herein lies the social basis of the genuine liberty of the working people under socialism.

In socialist society there can be no individual separated from the organization and collective, and neither genuine liberty nor happiness of an individual is conceivable apart from the interests of the collective.

The genuine liberty of the working people lies, above all, in that they are free from the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists and are enabled to work together not for the exploiters but for themselves and their state and society.

If one advocates "complete liberty" under socialism apart from the interests of the country and the collective, this is not genuine liberty but bourgeois liberty and self-indulgence.

Such a life is utterly worthless.

If anyone who lives in the era of revolution neglects revolution and leads an easy and corrupt life, indulging in egoism to live in comfort alone and shunning work, it will, in fact, be little different from the life of such good-for-nothing living organism as the swine.

Bourgeois freedom and self-indulgence contradictory to proletarian freedom are based on, and foster, individualism and egoism, the ideas of the exploiting class.

There is no socio-economic foundation for obsolete ideologies under socialism. But, even under the socialist system, the survivals of outmoded ideologies remain in the minds of people for a long time and they may be revived and fostered, if the ideological education is given up.

And, if the ideological education of the working people is neglected and bourgeois liberty is allowed under socialism, it will wreck the unity and solidarity of the masses of the people, the political foundation of socialist society, and render it impossible to display the superiority of the socialist system.

This may spell graver consequences in view of the fact that the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are viciously trying to smuggle the virus of the reactionary bourgeois ideologies and corrupt bourgeois way of life through their ideological and cultural intrusion and an acute class struggle is under way on the ideological front.

"Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists in the execution of their neo-colonialist policy, serves as a guide to their foreign aggression. The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism craftily manoeuvre to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 53.)

Along with undisguised violence, the ideological and cultural infiltration is an important link

in the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary offensive against the socialist countries and it is a sinister move to whip up the idea of American worship and anti-communism and "Westernization" and "liberalization" and thus undermine from within those countries which have illusion about imperialism.

Especially the smuggling of reactionary literature and art is a traditional method of the ideological and cultural infiltration employed by the imperialists, because literature and art can easily attract the people, notably, the young ones, and the writers and artists are rather much influenced by outmoded ideas.

It is wrong to give up the ideological education of the working people internally and let people listen to the Western music only and see and read only the reactionary bourgeois movies and literary works externally under the excuse of "friendship" and "cultural intercourse," fancying that the triumph of the socialist system and the improvement of livelihood would be automatically attended by the ideological remodelling and unity of the people. It will bring grave, injurious consequences to the building of socialist culture and, furthermore, to the cause of overall socialist construction, if one fails to wage a struggle for overcoming the decadent literature and art of capitalism with revolutionary and socialist culture and art of the proletariat and, especially, one-sidedly allows the infiltration of the decadent culture and art of capitalism without any revolutionary criticism and analysis of or struggle against them.

The argument that "there is something to learn" from Western bourgeois culture is an absurd jargon denying the class character of culture and a counter-revolutionary ruse intended to obliterate socialist culture.

As the reality shows, where the dictatorship of the proletariat is weakened and the social life is "liberalized" and "Westernized" through the import of reactionary bourgeois culture, the capitalist elements inevitably grow and the reactionary bourgeois trends and bourgeois fashion are fostered. This leads people to feel illusionary yearning for the bourgeois West, blind to the superiority of socialism, paralyses their class consciousness and revolutionary spirit and renders them unable to distinguish the enemy from the friend. In these countries, the plain and revolutionary mode of life and the noble spirit of comradesly co-operation and fraternity inherent to socialist society, fade away and large numbers of people — the younger generation and intellectuals — fall a prey to corrupt bourgeois habits, and the egoistic, epicurean and liberalistic tendencies grow irresistibly. And the fine things found abundantly in one's own country are ignored and things of the bourgeois countries are imitated and introduced in blind worship. Some countries are commercializing movies, too, as the bourgeois

West does, and producing movies of pure fiction simply for sale, dealing with things alien to socialist realism, devoid of everything revolutionary. Even national songs and dances and beautiful manners and customs are thrown away. As a result, the ideological and spiritual life of the people are deplorably spoilt, polluted by corrupt bourgeois poison and such corrupt elements impermissible under socialism as loafers, roving market dealers and hooligans are nursed to disturb the social order and make crimes rife and even lead to such treacherous act as betraying one's socialist motherland for a few dollars.

The socialist system and the bourgeois way of life are utterly incompatible.

The bourgeois way of life is to the socialist system what the horse's tail is to the bull's head, figuratively speaking. Socialist society requires culture and mode of life inherent to it. Therefore, in socialist society, a new culture suited to its nature must be created and new socialist mode of life be established.

If antiquated bourgeois things and the corrupt bourgeois way of life are brought into socialist society, this means the abandonment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and return to the bourgeois democracy.

The permission of the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism leads to the "westernization" of socialist countries and, in the end, plunges the socialist gains won at the cost of blood into a dangerous pitfall by paving the way for the free manoeuvrings of the feelers for imperialist aggression and counter-revolutionary elements.

The Party of the working class in power must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly suppress the hostile elements and root out the survivals of outmoded ideologies from the minds of working people and firmly arm them with the communist ideas by energetically carrying out the ideological revolution and strengthen the organizational life and the voluntary revolutionary discipline.

At the same time, the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism must be strictly checked and the working people be educated to hate and despise imperialism and capitalism with a high sense of pride in and honour of living under socialism and making revolution.

One of the basic requisites of the proletarian democracy is to guarantee a happy material and cultural life to the working people. This, of course, does not mean all that is required of a socialist country is to concentrate efforts only on the immediate improvement of the people's living.

The world is on the way of revolution today. One must not seek his own easy and good living, regardless of others, after carrying out the revolution before others. The

already triumphant revolution should assist by its experience and example the revolution in those countries which have not yet won it and actively support the liberation struggle of the world people with its political, economic and military might.

To do so, it ought to direct considerable efforts to this. On the other hand, it should evenly and systematically improve the people's living so they may be well off with no inconveniences at all.

To this end, the economy must be developed at a steady, high rate.

Socialist society has superiority that defies comparison with capitalist society and has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society. It is the objective law of the development of the socialist economy that production is multiplied constantly at a high rate. This law is brought to realization when the dictatorship of the proletariat is strengthened and the technical revolution is powerfully pushed on.

To deny the rapid development of the large-scale socialist economy is a revisionist economic theory that ignores such lawful demand of the development of the socialist economy. It is nothing but a sophistry brought forward by some people to justify the fact that their technical progress is slow and their economy stagnant because they, talking about "liberalization" and "democratic development," did not educate their working people and, as a result, the latter is ideologically so slackened as to fiddle about and loaf on the job.

If one wants to develop production constantly at a high rate by giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, one must oppose revisionism which introduces the capitalist way of enterprise management into socialist economic management, refusing the dictatorship of the proletariat and crying for "democratic development" and "liberalization."

If we weaken the proletarian dictatorship, do not conduct political work, foster selfishness among the people, and try to make the people work merely for money, we cannot call forth their collective heroism and heuristic initiative and, accordingly, we cannot successfully carry out the tasks either of technical revolution or of economic construction.

The superiority of the socialist system lies in the working people freed from exploitation and oppression working with conscious enthusiasm and heuristic initiative for the motherland and the people, for society and the collective, for their own welfare. To give full scope to this intrinsic superiority of the socialist system, one must steadfastly hold to the proletarian dicta-

torship and forcefully push ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions to steadily revolutionize and working-classize the whole society and hold to the principle of placing the political work before all other work.

It is a capitalist method which has nothing in common with the revolutionary work method of a Marxist-Leninist Party, if one induces the people to think only of money and work only for money by introducing a "profit system" and holding forth material stimulus as the basic method of economic management and operation, laying disproportionate emphasis on it.

This leads to paralysing the conscious enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative power of the working people, reducing to nil the superiority of the socialist system and socialist economy and to making production fall into stagnation and mark time.

Then it will be impossible even to properly solve the urgent problem of people's living, to say nothing of the building of socialism and communism.

This is, after all, not a way of ensuring genuine freedom and democracy to the working people.

The working class, a revolutionary class, are by nature not fond of fiddling about nor do they want to live an easy life alone.

The selfish and national egoistic tendencies of seeking one's own good living, regardless of others, as can be found in some countries today, have nothing to do with the intrinsic nature of socialism and they can be construed only as the source of revisionism.

As everyone knows, the internal source of revisionism is the survivals of the bourgeois ideologies and its external source is the capitulation to the threat and blackmail of imperialism. The revisionists, frightened especially by the threat and blackmail of imperialism, benumb the revolutionary spirit and class consciousness of the people by inciting war-phobia, war-weariness and bourgeois pacifism, pursuing the policy of class collaboration and compromise with imperialism, out of the desire for their own easy and good living, regardless of the world revolution. Such act of the revisionists ushers Western bourgeois liberty and the bourgeois democracy in socialist countries, cutting a channel for the infiltration of bourgeois culture and bourgeois way of life. This causes illusion about imperialism in the ideological sphere, makes one unable to distinguish the enemy from the friend and sink into pure economic routine-mongering unattended by the ideological work in the economic field.

Revisionism, in the final analysis, engenders from the abandoning of revolution and pursuit of one's own good living regardless of others.

Without opposing revisionism, therefore, one

cannot make revolution at all or guarantee the fundamental interests of the working class and its genuine liberty and democracy.

If the proletarian democracy is to be guaranteed, the principle of democratic centralism must be strictly maintained in the Party and state activities.

Democratic centralism is the basic principle governing the organization and activities of the Party and state organs of the working class. Democracy and centralism are closely interlinked to each other and form the inseparable two sides of democratic centralism. The centralized guidance of the Party and the state is based on the will of the broad masses and the wisdom of the masses of the people and local ingenuity can be given full play only under the unified and planned guidance of the center.

If one opposes democracy artificially to centralism, denies centralized guidance and puts one-sided emphasis on "decentralization" and "local self-government" allegedly for giving play to "democracy" and opposing "bureaucratism," it breaks the unity and cohesion of the Party and the disciplines of the Party and the state, paralyzes the leadership of the Party and the function of the proletarian dictatorship of the state and eventually hinders the display of democracy. If one denies the principle of the centralized planned guidance of the state especially in the management of the socialist economy and enforces "decentralization" and "liberalization" of enterprise, it would benumb the economic organizers' function of a socialist state, give rise to anarchy of production and social confusion and, furthermore, destroy socialist ownership, the economic basis of a socialist state.

The Party of the working class in power should strictly reject anti-Marxist-Leninist views on democracy and centralism, properly combine centralization and democracy in the organization and activities of the Party and state organs and exhaustively carry through the mass line.

Our Party has found the most correct way for carrying through the revolutionary mass line and carrying into practice the principle of democratic centralism in Party and state guidance and economic management by founding the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and propounding the original Tae'an work system, the new system of agricultural guidance and the policy of unified and detailed planning, and brought a radical turn in this field.

The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to

political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the most correct guiding idea and guiding method in the Party and state work and the economic work under socialism.

If the working class in power is to enjoy genuine freedom and democracy and successfully accomplish the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism, it should establish a powerful system of proletarian dictatorship and strengthen its whole links.

In socialist society, the Party, state, economic and cultural organs and the working people's organizations are institutions all of which are to ensure freedom and happiness to the working people and accomplish the historic cause of the working class, and they form a single system of proletarian dictatorship.

The Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard and supreme organization of the working class, is the guiding force in the system of proletarian dictatorship and state power is the most inclusive transmission belt linking the Party with the masses and the executor of the lines and policies of the Party. The working people's organizations are the peripheral organizations of the Party which educate and remodel the broad masses to rally them around the Party and organize and mobilize them in carrying through Party's policies.

Only by enhancing the leading role of the Party, increasing the function and role of the state organs and the working people's organizations can the working class successfully guarantee Party and state guidance to society and rightly organize and mobilize the masses of the people in the struggle for building socialism and communism.

Any attempt at substituting something akin to super-class ones for the Party and state of the working class, denying their class character under socialism or at paralysing the combat power of the Party, weakening the function of the state and reducing the working people's organizations to "mass amusement organizations" allegedly for "socializing" and "democratizing" Party work and state administration, is tantamount to denying the leading role of the working class in the building of socialism and communism, benumbing the dictatorship of the proletariat and stepping back from Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Even after the exploiting classes are liquidated and all the working people remodelled into socialist working people, under socialism the class distinctions still remain, the residue of old ideologies survives in the minds of the people

and, furthermore, the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes persist in their insidious manoeuvrings. If one ignores the class character of the Party and the state of the working class and "socializes" and "democratizes" the Party work and state administration under such condition, it would dissolve the Party among the masses, paralyze its militant power and increase the influence of petty bourgeois ideas within the Party to degenerate it, and would enfeeble the function of the proletarian dictatorship and drag hodgepodge into state administration to pave the way for the insidious manoeuvres of the class enemies.

Therefore, to be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end, the Party must be built up firmly on the class basis and class principle be thoroughly maintained in all fields of the Party and state work.

What is important in enforcing the proletarian dictatorship is to strengthen the leadership of the Party over the system of the proletarian dictatorship.

To strengthen the leadership of the Party over the system of the proletarian dictatorship is a lawful demand arising inevitably in the revolution and construction and a fundamental question in reinforcing the system of the proletarian dictatorship as a whole.

Only when the leading role of the Party is enhanced and each link of the system of the proletarian dictatorship is made to operate under its leadership can all the state, economic and cultural organs and working people's organizations ensure unity of action in the struggle for accomplishing the historic cause of the working class and organize and mobilize the entire masses of the people purposefully in the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

Only when the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party representing the fundamental interests of the working class and the toiling masses is strengthened is it possible to defend the interests of the masses of the people most steadfastly and realize to the full their demand and desire for building socialism and communism, a new, free and happy society.

Therefore, to make the people of a socialist country enjoy genuine freedom and democracy, it is necessary above all to solidify the Marxist-Leninist Party and raise its leading role.

The events which have taken place in the international communist movement in the recent years show that to deny or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat, crying for so-called "democracy" and "freedom" under socialism is, after all, tantamount to forcing the bourgeois democracy and slavish freedom upon the people, and it is a pernicious manoeuvre of the imperialists and the betrayers of revolution for wresting the gains of socialism from them and paving the way for the restoration of capitalism.

We should always maintain heightened vigilance against the intrigues of the imperialists

headed by the U.S. imperialists to destroy the socialist countries from within and should not have any illusion about revisionism but fight it resolutely.

* * *

An acute struggle is being waged between socialism and imperialism, and between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces in the international arena today.

To win this struggle, the socialist countries must uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, the weapon of the class struggle, the weapon of the building of socialism and communism, and oppose revisionism which denies it.

By educating and remodelling the broad masses in a communist manner and rallying them rock-firm around the Party and giving full scope to their revolutionary fervor, while determinedly shattering at every step the manoeuvres of aggression and subversion of the enemies at home and abroad, firmly holding to the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party and people have surmounted a hundred and one difficulties and trials, won great victories in the revolution and construction and converted once-backward and war-ravaged country in a brief period into an advanced socialist industrial state with a solid independent national economy, mighty all-people defence system and brilliant national culture.

But, we can never rest content with the achievements we have already made. We should do more work and race ahead faster, maintaining as ever the strained and mobilized posture.

We should powerfully push on dictatorship against the hostile elements and on ideological revolution and economic work alike by reinforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat in future, too, and thereby further accelerate the complete triumph of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The Six-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party is a great programme of economic construction of our Party which will bring a signal advance in the struggle for accelerating the complete triumph of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and accomplishing the cause of national unification, and a grand blueprint calling for continued innovation and uninterrupted advance.

We should once again display to the whole world the heroic mettle of Chollima Korea by maintaining the great revolutionary upsurge and fulfilling the Six-Year Plan far ahead of the set time.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who are all vigorously advancing, united closely around the Party, steadfastly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Our Women Grow into Reliable Builders of Socialism under Benevolent Care of the Fatherly Leader

Women in our country enjoy a happy life under the sagacious leadership and in the benevolent bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution.

Today our women have grown up into revolutionaries, into socialist builders in the era of revolution, the era of struggle, giving full play to their ability and talents in all fields of politics, economy and culture of the country.

Bound up in fetters of feudal ethics in the past our women were destined to be confined within homes or served as "kitchenmaid," or "nursemaid" of landlords. But today they have become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly or to the local people's assemblies at various levels, taking part in the state affairs. Over 100,000 women are working fully displaying their talents as engineers, assistant engineers and specialists in all domains of the national economy, as competent public and political figures, factory directors running modern socialist enterprises, as co-op farm chairwomen, scholars, writers, teachers, doctors, artists and sportswomen enjoying love and respect of the people.

Boundlessly adoring the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had freed them from dual and treble oppression and subjugation of the old society and has brought them up into full-fledged socialist working women, into women revolutionaries, the women of our country are vigorously advancing along the one path of victorious revolution indicated by him.

Already in his early days of revolutionary activities the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, deeply concerned about the status of our women who had long been maltreated and humiliated in bitter tears, regarded the women problem as one of the fundamental pro-

blems in the social revolution and cleared a unique path for its solution.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said to this effect: **...Violation of the rights of women is a disgrace to the whole human society and the human beings....**

And in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary programme and an immortal banner of the Korean revolution, he made clear how to solve the women problem, stipulating that: **"...Human equality, irrespective of sex, nationality and religion, be ensured; the social status of women elevated and their personality be respected."**

The Korean women were thus enabled to awake for the first time from their centuries-long slumber in ignorance and obscurity and fight on along the road of fatherland restoration and women's emancipation indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

The Leader regarded the question of emancipation of women as an important component of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and exerted vigorous efforts for its solution.

Despite the claims of a busy life after the liberation, the Leader, anxious to bring women the joy of a new life as soon as possible, had the Democratic Women's Union of Korea founded on November 18, 1945, and enforced the Law on Sex Equality the next year so that the women could have their own political organization to enjoy equal rights with men in all domains of social life.

Having emancipated our women from century-old exploitation and oppression, insults

and maltreatment, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, showed all his concern to enable women to create and enjoy modern civilization, and took every possible measure to bring them up into innovators in production, competent public figures and cadres of the state.

The example of Li Kye San who spent half of her life as a nursemaid or a kitchenmaid suffering from hardships at a landlord's house in an out-of-the-way place, is enough to show how much concern and warm affection the Leader had shown to rear our women into reliable workers for revolution and construction.

We recall a touching story. Li Kye San had been filled with boundless reverence for and gratitude to General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who, right after the liberation, gave her land, the long-cherished desire of her forefathers, as well as freedom and rights. When she came to Pyongyang in the hope of presenting him with wheat and potatoes which she picked from among those she grew with sincerity and harvested from the distributed land, the General personally took off time to meet her despite the pressure of the state affairs. And seeing that she couldn't read and write, the General felt very sorry for her and earnestly told her that it was not too late for her to learn how to read and write. Then he asked her to study and rid herself of her illiteracy in three months and send him a letter in her handwriting to tell about it.

How could it be that what was said by the Leader was an expression of his solicitude for Li Kye San alone!

Implied in it was an infinitely lofty intention of the Leader to lead and bring up many women, who had been forsaken like her in darkness in the past, into fine competent workers for building a new country in the restored land.

Back in her village Li Kye San studied hard bearing General's words deep in her mind, and at last wrote the General a sincere letter with her own hand.

The letter which she wrote with sincerity for several nights on end, blotting out words and putting down new ones, was a letter expressive of the boundless gratitude and infinite loyalty of the entire women of our country to the General who for the first time brought them a bright world free from exploitation and oppression after thousands of years of darkness and

oppression, enabling them to participate in public activities with equal rights with men and enjoy a worthwhile, happy life as much as they wished to.

Under the utmost care and instruction of the fatherly Leader, she had studied tirelessly since then while devoting all her energy and wisdom to the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks assigned to her. Today she has grown into the chairwoman of the managerial board of a co-operative farm, into a labour heroine and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

It is also from the fatherly Leader's concern directed to Li Hwa Sun that we keenly realize his lofty aim of bringing up women into reliable pillars of the socialist construction.

In her early years Li Hwa Sun was treated badly as a nursemaid in South Korea.

During our temporary retreat in the past Fatherland Liberation War the indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialist brutes took the life of her mother and left her buried with dust. But fortunately she was saved by the devoted efforts of the Korean People's Army soldiers.

She was then 9 years old and was brought on a soldier's knapsack into the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader. Afterwards, she finished a bereft children's primary school and grew up into a full-fledged weaver.

On August 27, 1965 when the fatherly Leader was giving his on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang Textile Mill he was informed that Li Hwa Sun was tending more than 50 looms for herself and fulfilled her yearly assignments by May 4. He praised her time and again patting her on the back as if appreciating the work manner of his own daughter and inspired her to further efforts.

Afterwards Li Hwa Sun, out of intense loyalty to the fatherly Leader, spared no efforts to devise a new, rational method of tending as many looms as she could and tended 70 odd looms for herself overfulfilling her Seven-Year Plan assignments by 298.5 per cent as of April 15, 1968. Thus she came to have the honour of participating in the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers of the Chollima Workteam.

At the meeting, the Leader who personally heard about the work of Li Hwa Sun highly praised her, saying: "...This comrade is truly a real daughter of the Party, a revolutionary brought up by the Party." Thus she was conferred the title of labour heroine, the highest

honour of a citizen of the Republic.

The fatherly Leader has reared our women, once forsaken like pebbles on the road, into deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, into labour heroines, into women cadres. Indeed, he is the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the benevolent father of our women.

Everywhere he gives guidance on the spot—at a factory or on a farm or in a fishing village or at a defence line of the fatherland—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, always calls at women's workplace and bestows paternal love and concern upon them, imparting strength, joy and prospect of bright future to them.

Indeed, there are too many stories about women in factories, farm and fishing villages, schools, hospitals and defence lines of the fatherland, who have grown under the fatherly Leader's meticulous instructions and paternal solicitude, into honorable members of the Workers' Party of Korea, into proud women revolutionaries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has not only emancipated women from all the shackle of the old society and enabled them to join in the proud revolutionary ranks but also provided every condition for the women to participate in public life and do their work at ease without being bound up to household chores, and directed especially profound concern for them.

The fatherly Leader enforced the 77-day paid maternity leave system for our women and gave the women workers with three children and above great benefits of 6-hour work day with the full pay of 8-hour work-day, thus ensuring them a cultural life with enough time for rest, housework and better education of their children.

Besides, he had nice creches, kindergartens and pediatric wards built and took communist measures for making the state take responsibility for free medical care and upbringing of children.

He saw that foodstuff processing factories, factory shops, laundries, rice-cooking factories

and family restaurants were built in every place where women work.

Especially at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set forth a great plan to free women from the burden of household chores.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"One of the important tasks we should fulfill is to carry out a technical revolution to deliver women from the burdens of kitchen and household work." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 51.)

Today our factories produce various kinds of handy, up-to-date kitchen utensils such as domestic washing machines, refrigerators, electric cooking pots, vacuum jars and portable oil-furnaces, and varieties of tasty, nutritious foodstuffs are streaming out of the foodstuff processing factories in many parts of the country. All this is associated with the warm love and great favours of the fatherly Leader who wants to free our women from the household burden.

People often compare the high favours to the height of a mountain or the depth of a sea. No matter what a high mountain or a deep sea it may be, however, it cannot be compared to the favours of our benevolent fatherly Leader.

Women represent half the population on the globe where live thousands of millions of people. But where on earth can they find any women who carry on worthwhile work and enjoy a happy life such as our Korean women do under the boundless affection and meticulous care of the great Leader?

Today, the women of our country are making a vigorous advance to fulfill the bright Six-Year Plan set forth by the great Leader as early as possible, showing boundless reverence and trust for and fervent loyalty to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their liberator and dear father, and cherishing the honour of and pride in being his revolutionary soldiers.

All-People, All-Nation Defence System Established under the Wise Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a congress of great victory in industrialization and a congress of overall victory of the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and distinguished military strategist, summed up in an all-round way the historic victory won in the establishment of an all-people, all-nation defence system through the thorough implementation of the Party's strategic line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and self-defence military line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In accordance with the Party's policy we did tremendous work to strengthen the People's Army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country and thus came to possess self-defence power strong enough to defend the security of the fatherland reliably from enemy invasion." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 28.)

The establishment of the all-people, all-nation defence system constitutes the greatest victory attained by our Party in strengthening the nation's defence power.

It is a shining victory of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a gifted military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, and its embodiment—the self-defence military line—and a result of his sagacious leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted strategist of revolution, defined in a genius way the position of the national defence problem in revolution and

construction on the basis of the scientific insight into the lawful demand of the development of the world revolution and the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"To increase the nation's defence capacity is one of the important tasks vested in a Marxist-Leninist Party which has seized power and a problem of weighty importance concerning the destiny of the building of socialism and communism under the conditions where imperialism still remains alive." (Ibid., p. 27.)

To firmly build the nation's defence and properly establish its defence system is the most important military and strategic task confronting a Party of the working class which has seized power in the encirclement of imperialism; it is also one of the basic functions of a socialist state.

The aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism cannot change nor can a danger of war be eliminated so long as imperialism remains alive. The nearer the doom of the U.S.-led imperialists draws, the more desperately they resort to invasion and plunder of other countries and intensify machinations for war provocation.

Therefore, only by strengthening nation's own defence power and establishing its strong defence system is it possible to defend the gains of the revolution from imperialist aggression and firmly guarantee the building of socialism and communism. The strengthening of national defence, after all, constitutes an important problem affecting the destiny of the building of socialism and communism under the conditions in which imperialism still exists.

Particularly, in those countries which are building socialism in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the condition of territorial partition like our country, national defence stands out as a problem of prime importance in achieving the success of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and gifted military strategist, regarding the question of national defence as a fundamental problem of revolution and construction, set forth an original line of establishing an all-people, all-nation defence system reflecting most correctly the experience of revolutionary wars, the requirements of modern warfare, the specific features of the development of our revolution and the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system, indicated the concrete ways for its implementation in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution and correctly led our people to build up an invincible defence power in the shortest span of time.

In the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist, established the guerilla bases and expanded and strengthened the ranks of the Guerilla Army and, at the same time, armed all the people in the guerilla bases and fortified the bases, thereby establishing an iron-wall defence system for the guerilla bases. The all-people, all-nation defence system now set up in our country is the result of further enrichment of such valuable experience in conformity to the present reality and specific conditions. It is the mightiest defence system rooted deeply in the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The all-people, all-nation defence system established in our country thanks to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the most powerful revolutionary defence system in which the army and the entire armed people reliably defend their socialist fatherland in reliance upon the fortified defence installations set up in all parts of the country and upon the independent national defence industry bases.

In order to establish the all-people, all-nation defence system Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw to it that the People's Army was strengthened first of all.

The People's Army forms the kernel of the all-people, all-nation defence system. The Party, therefore, directed its effort first to the strengthening of the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"As a result of the splendid implementation of the Party's policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army, our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres further steeled politically, ideologically, and in military technique, into an invincible revolutionary armed force fully equipped with powerful means for attack and defence." (Ibid., p. 28.)

To turn the army into a cadre army and modernize it is the basic policy invariably followed by our Party for building up the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary armed force. Our Party steeled the ranks of the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique and turned it into a cadre army so that each of its officers and men can undertake and perform the duties of a higher rank and upwards. This made it possible not only to greatly enhance the combat capabilities of the People's Army itself but rapidly expand our armed forces in case of emergency. And our Party saw that the People's Army was armed firmly with up-to-date weapons and combat technical equipment in conformity to the development of military science and technology and the requirements of modern warfare and that military science and technique were developed apace to effect the modernization of the People's Army.

In strengthening the People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made a point of holding fast to the principle of giving precedence to the work of political and ideological education aimed at raising the political awakening of the armymen and the level of their ideological consciousness while properly combining military-technical work therewith.

This is a most revolutionary principle based on a scientific exposition of the characteristic features of a revolutionary army and of the basic permanent factor in victory of war.

The fundamental factor in winning victory in war by a revolutionary army lies in its political and ideological superiority. Our People's Army has the characteristic features and merits of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army which are alien to any imperialist army. They include the lofty mission of fighting for the Party and the Leader, the freedom of the fatherland and the liberation of the people, the revolutionary spirit, the comradeship between the officers and men, voluntary observance of military discipline and bonds of

kinship with the people.

It is thanks to this political and ideological superiority that the People's Army can defeat any enemies, even if they are superior both in technique and the numerical strength.

That is why our Party strictly guarded against the tendency to neglect political work clinging only to military-technical affairs in the army, and directed primary concern to conducting politico-ideological education steadily among the officers and men of the People's Army to enhance their political awakening and level of ideological consciousness. As a result, the officers and men of our People's Army are firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, which form the unitary ideology of our Party, and filled with a firm determination to protect and guard him with life politically and ideologically; they render devoted service to the Party and the revolution, to the socialist fatherland and the people on the basis of high class consciousness.

A revolutionary army can display a really great force when its political and ideological superiority is combined with modern military techniques.

In order to increase the combat power of the People's Army our Party firmly armed the servicemen politically and ideologically and, on this basis, made them perseveringly study and perfect the art of war suited to the actual conditions of our country, and thereupon effected the modernization of the army. The Party, adhering closely to the Juche-oriented stand, strictly guarded against all manner of dogmatic tendencies, advanced military science and technique, had weapons manufactured in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, modernized military equipment commensurate with the level of industrial progress of the country and saw that the combat training of the armymen was conducted in such a way as to make them master the art of war suited to the actual conditions of our country.

Thus, today our People's Army has grown into one-beats-hundred revolutionary army further steeled politically, ideologically and in military technique so that it can creditably carry out any combat task set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

While strengthening the People's Army, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, steadfastly maintained the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the

whole country and turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"...One of the most significant achievements made in the strengthening of the defence power of the country is that the entire people have been placed under arms and the whole country fortified." (Ibid., p. 28.)

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country which are an essential component part of the all-people, all-nation defence system, constitute the most powerful defence system which can be established only in our socialist society where the rock-firm political and ideological unity of the entire people has been achieved and the solid independent economic foundations laid.

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country, as an embodiment of our Party's revolutionary mass line of solving all affairs relying on the strength of the popular masses in the field of national defence, represent the fathomless might of the all-people, all-nation defence system. If the entire people including workers and peasants are placed under arms and impregnable fortifications are set up in all parts of the country, no imperialist aggressors can match them.

As a result of the brilliant implementation of the Party's line of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country, today in our country the entire people know how to fire guns and are carrying arms with them, iron-wall defences have been built throughout the land and all the major production installations fortified.

Our defence system has thus become an invincible one capable of crushing the enemy at one stroke even if he attacks our country at any place, at any time and in any form.

In establishing the all-people, all-nation defence system Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forward a unique policy of building bases of the country's independent national defence industry, and organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to its implementation.

As a result, solid bases of an independent national defence industry have been built in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"A great success has also been won in the

development of the national defence industry. Formerly our country had but an insignificant munitions industry which was confined to the production of a limited number of rifles. But we are now in a position to manufacture on our own various types of up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment needed for the defence of the fatherland, as a result of the establishment of firm bases of an independent national defence industry." (Ibid., p. 29.)

The policy of building bases of an independent national defence industry is an important policy for producing on our own weapons and combat and technical equipment needed for the establishment of the all-people, all-nation defence system. Without building bases of an independent national defence industry it is impossible to fully provide enormous quantities of weapons and combat and technical equipment needed for the modernization of the People's Army, the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country, and to effect thorough self-defence.

With the complete implementation of the Party's policy of establishing bases of an independent national defence industry, our country has become able to manufacture on its own various types of up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment necessary for national defence.

The establishment of the independent national defence industry bases has provided a firm material guarantee for the nation's self-defence power and further perfected our all-people, all-nation defence system.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and gifted military strategist, our Party and people have carried through the self-defence military line the main contents of which are the turning of the whole army into a cadre army and the modernization of the whole army, the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country, thereby firmly setting up an invincible self-defence system capable of dependably safeguarding the security of the fatherland and the socialist gains.

As we have thus established the firm all-people, all-nation defence system, we could reliably defend the security of our fatherland even under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists

were running wild in aggression and new war provocation manoeuvres, and forbid the enemies to provoke us. When the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" was caught in 1968 in the act of intruding into our territorial waters and when the U.S. imperialist large-size spy plane "EC-121" was shot down by our People's Army in 1969 as it intruded into our sacred air space, the U.S. imperialist gangsters overtly attempted an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic, clamouring about "retaliation" like a thief turning on the master with a club. However, thanks to the powerful all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as the core, we were not scared in the least but could take a determined position to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the enemies, all-out war for an all-out war, and finally forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to bend again their knees before our people.

The subsequent development of the situation eloquently testifies to the fact that the gifted policy of the great Leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for perfecting national defence even at a very great and heavy cost was the only correct and wise policy which is in full accord with the unanimous desire of our people who do not want to become a stateless people again and which most correctly reflects the fundamental interests of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from drawing lessons from their ignominious defeat, are running amuck recklessly still today to ignite a fresh war of aggression in our country.

But as long as there are the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the fathomless strength of our people united closely around the Party, the powerful independent economy, the invincible revolutionary army, the all-people armed force and the fortified territory, aggressors can be knocked down readily.

Our people strive to prevent war, but they are never afraid of it. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors launch an armed attack against our people who are possessed of the powerful all-people, all-nation defence power our people will destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive.

IMMORTAL REVOLUTIONARY FEATS OF PARIS COMMUNE

Our people, together with the revolutionary people of the world, significantly greet the centenary of the Paris Commune, the first proletarian revolution in history.

On March 18, 1871, one hundred years ago, the working class in Paris crushed with revolutionary violence the corrupt bourgeois state machine which had held them in bondage and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby smashing the myth about "eternity" of capitalism and triggering its setback.

The banner of the proletarian dictatorship held aloft by the heroes of the Paris Commune is shining brilliantly with the radical turn which has taken place in the development of human history during the past 100 years—the fall of capitalism and the victorious grand march of socialism.

The historic experience of the Paris Commune and all other revolutionary struggles of the working class show that apart from the proletarian dictatorship the victory of the class struggle, the revolutionary struggle and the cause of socialism and communism is unthinkable.

The Paris Commune was the direct outcome of the deep-going politico-economic crisis of the corrupt, incompetent bourgeois reactionary government of France.

In the Franco-Prussian war which started in the summer of 1870, the French bourgeois government suffered repeated miserable defeats because of its vulnerability, while the revolutionary advance of the working class gained momentum day by day at home. The working class and other revolutionary people organized the armed National Guard and defended Paris from the Prussian army repulsing its attacks.

Alarmed by the revolutionary advance of the people, the bourgeoisie turned traitor against the honour and interests of the nation. They cowardly surrendered to the Prussian army on the one hand and, on the other, called back the standing army to Paris from the front to disarm the National Guard.

Enraged at this, the workers in Paris overthrew with revolutionary violence the bourgeois reactionary government on March 18, 1871 and seized power in their hands and proclaimed the Commune, the first power of the proletarian dictatorship in history.

The fighters of the Commune did not seize the state machine as it was, but crushed it to bits and established a new one. They dissolved such violent instruments as army and police, etc., which had served the old regime and declared the National Guard as the only armed forces of the Commune, thereby replacing the bourgeois dictatorship by the proletarian dictatorship.

The Commune confiscated the factories and enterprises owned by the reactionary bourgeoisie who fled from Paris and handed them over to the workers and enacted the system of management of their production by the workers. At the same time, it took measures for enhancing the living standard of the ill-clad, hunger-stricken working people by raising the wages of the workers and the office employees and introducing social insurance. It took popular measures in the fields of culture and education, too.

The Commune, the power of the proletarian dictatorship, and its revolutionary policies enjoyed support and encouragement of the working class and democratic organizations in Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and many other countries.

However, the Commune was short-lived for its inconsistency and the desperate armed attacks of counter-revolution.

That time the French working class and the fighters of the Commune did not have their own Party and, accordingly, they failed to lay down the correct lines and strategies and tactics for the victory of revolution. They fought alone without alliance between the working class and the peasantry and contact with the working masses throughout the country. Still worse, the Commune failed to thoroughly suppress the counter-revolutionary forces and crush the economic foothold of the bourgeoisie. This gave the enemy time to prepare counter-revolutionary offensives economically and militarily. This was a serious error committed by the fighters of the Commune and one of the primary causes which led the revolution to failure.

Panic-stricken by the existence of the Paris Commune and its great revolutionary influence, the French reactionary bourgeois clique, the Prussian militarists and the American aggressors and other international reactionaries came into collusion to launch direct armed intervention against the Commune.

The heroic working class in Paris fought like phoenix to safeguard the revolutionary gains, not yielding to any desperate attacks of the enemy. Particularly in the "week of blood" which started on May 21, they fought against the enemy scores of times superior to the bitter end, thereby demonstrating staunchness and heroism of the working class to the whole world. Nevertheless, they could not defend the Commune from the counter-revolutionary attacks of the enemies at home and abroad, who were superior militarily.

The Commune failed, but it left a serious experience and lesson to the international communist and working-class movements.

The historical lessons of the Paris Commune taught us that to win in the revolutionary struggle, the working class should be guided by an outstanding leader and a revolutionary party and it should thoroughly destroy the bourgeois state machine with revolutionary violence and establish a new type of power of the proletarian dictatorship. The Commune also showed that to win in the revolution the working class should unite the peasants and the broad strata of other exploited and oppressed masses of toilers around itself, wage an uncompromising struggle against all the class enemies, thoroughly suppress counter-revolution and completely demolish the economic foothold of the exploiting class, carry out the revolutionary socio-economic reforms, crush the manoeuvres of opportunists of all hues and carry the revolution through to the end.

Indeed, the lesson of blood of the Paris Commune equipped the international working class and many revolutionaries in the world with the genuine truth of revolution and encouraged them to a decisive battle of revolution for attacking the bulwark of the bourgeoisie with a firm conviction of the victory of socialism and communism.

The Commune also made a great contribution to the development of revolutionary theories.

On the basis of a review and analysis of the experience and lesson of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels further developed the theory of scientific communism. Based on the experience of the Paris Commune they proved that the dictatorship of the proletariat could be set up only after the liquidation of the old bourgeois state machine.

Amid the struggle against all hues of opportunists Lenin further developed Marxism in conformity with the new, historical conditions of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution and aroused the Russian working class to a decisive struggle for seizing power and brought the great October Socialist Revolution to victory and established the world's first state of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship has been brilliantly succeeded and developed and splendidly embodied in the realities of our country by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution.

In the whole course of his guidance of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, has consistently directed the deepest concern to the proletarian dictatorship and the question of power. Already in the early days of his revolutionary struggle he made a scientific analysis and review of the lessons drawn from the preceding anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement in its initial stage as well as of the then prevailing revolutionary situation and the new historical conditions of the development of world revolution and, on this basis, set forth the unique line of overthrowing with violence the robbery Japanese imperialists and establishing a people's revolutionary government. And he actually set it up in the guerilla bases and laid the roots of our people's power deep and firm. After liberation, he, basing himself on the historical experience, made a clean sweep of the colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism and its remnants, established in good time a new type of the people's power and strengthened and developed it into the power of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has always correctly led our power of proletarian dictatorship so that it could successfully perform its role and functions in each period of the development of revolution as the weapon of the class struggle and the weapon of building socialism and communism.

Because there was the people's power founded, strengthened and developed under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, our people could thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, win the historic victory in the difficult and arduous Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and achieve the great victory and brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war. Thanks to the people's power, our

people could smash the subversive machinations of the enemies at home and abroad and the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and develop our country, once a backward, colonial agrarian country, into a mighty independent socialist state which has an independent modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful all-people, all-nation defence system and splendid national culture.

Indeed, the creative idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the people's power and the proletarian dictatorship, and their brilliant embodiment in our country have set a fine example in defending the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship and further developing and enriching it in line with the new historical conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time and the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, constantly enhances its functions and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 6.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, basing himself on an all-round analysis of the practical experience of the revolution in our country and the world revolution and their prospects from the firm stand of Juche, expounded that the proletarian dictatorship should be strictly maintained from the seizure of power by the working class to the final victory of communism not to speak of the whole period of transition to the complete victory of socialism. And he gave a comprehensive elucidation of the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship and its tasks arising in each stage of the development of the revolution, particularly the necessity and main tasks of the proletarian dictatorship following the establishment of socialist system and the ways for their fulfilment, and thus performed immortal exploits in developing the revolutionary theory of the working class and provided the working class with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for carrying out its historical cause to the end.

The historical experience of the working-class movement and the communist movement over more than 100 years since the "Communist Manifesto" saw the light shows that no illusion should be entertained as to imperialism, the landlord and capitalist class and all other class enemies, and a final victory of revolution could be won only through an uncompromising struggle against them.

Therefore, we should fight an uncompromising struggle against the slightest manifestation of revisionism which refuses or weakens the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposes the class struggle, further consolidate and develop the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the wise leadership of the great Leader and sharpen the edge of the proletarian dictatorship to thoroughly suppress all the intrigues of the class enemies and strictly prevent the infiltration of the viruses of bourgeois ideas and all other reactionary ideas.

Our people who are advancing, advancing, struggling

A Marxist-Leninist Solution of the Rural Question in Our Country

— On the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Enforcement of the Land Reform —

The historic land reform was enforced in our country on March 5 twenty five years ago.

The land reform as the brilliant embodiment of the land programme originally put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, was the first historical event in the solution of the rural question in our country.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry from exploitation and enslavement by the landlords, and in freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production through the abolition of feudal landownership in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 32.)

The land question is the essential of the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. In our country the solution of the land question constituted the essential problem in the democratic revolution and the key to the acceleration of political, economic and social progress.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, presented the solution of the land question as the first and foremost task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, on the basis of experience of the land reform which he had conceived since his early revolutionary activities and carried out in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Until liberation our country had remained a colonial, semi-feudal society due to protracted Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Agriculture was the main calling of our people and 80 per cent of the population were engaged in farming. In the countryside the relations of imperialist-feudal exploitation held sway and the peasants groaned in non-rights, poverty and darkness, suffering from two- to three-fold oppression and exploitation. In the pre-liberation year of 1944 the landlords accounting for only 4 per cent of the entire peasant households owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land, and the majority of big landlords were Japanese. Nearly 80 per cent of the peasants were landless

or short-landed tenants, semi-tenants and hired peasants, and the development of the rich peasant economy was very insignificant.

Without freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production we could not develop agriculture and expect either the rehabilitation and reconstruction of industry, or the overall growth of the people's economy or the building of an independent national economy.

Emancipation of the peasants from the oppression and exploitation by the landlords would only heighten their political enthusiasm and productive zeal, eliminate the medieval backwardness of the countryside and improve the peasants' living conditions.

And the removal of the feudal relations of landownership in the countryside was the prerequisite to the liquidation of the landlord class, the principal social foothold of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, the strengthening of the democratic base in our countryside and to the further consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. Particularly, under the condition in which the country was divided into two parts by the U.S. imperialists after liberation and the reactionaries at home and abroad gathered in the southern half and made frantic efforts to hamper the advance of our revolution, the thorough implementation of the land revolution in the northern half presented itself as a pressing requirement in establishing and consolidating the revolutionary democratic base and dynamically promoting the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, set forth a clear policy for the correctest carrying out of the land revolution, the fundamental revolutionary task to be tackled preferentially in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"... We must solve the land question. We must enforce the land reform on the principle of abolishing the feudal tenant system and giving land to the tillers." (Kim Il Sung, Selections of Works, Vol. I, 1963 ed., p. 52.)

The unique policy of the land revolution set forth by the respected and beloved Leader

Leader, following his idea and theory on the proletarian dictatorship, will achieve great victories in the revolution and construction in the future, too, as in the past.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was aimed at solving the relations of landownership in a most thorough-going way in conformity to the actual conditions of our country.

In our country the arable land was extremely restricted and the overwhelming majority of the toiling peasants were landless and they were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by the landlords for a long time. Sale of land had come a relatively long way, the tradition of private land-ownership was strict and the peasants' attachment to land was very strong; it was the lifelong aspirations of our peasants to follow the plough on their own land.

The land revolution would greatly influence not only the political and economic development of the country but the ultimate solution of the rural question in the future. Proceeding from this, our Party, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, carried out the land reform in a most thorough-going way. The thoroughness of the land reform found expression in the complete liquidation of the feudal relations of exploitation on the principle of confiscation and distribution without compensation and in the strict prohibition of using land as a means of exploitation.

In the land reform the land owned by the Japanese government, Japanese individuals and traitors to the nation, as well as the land of the landlords who owned 5 chongbo and above and the land under constant tenant farming were all confiscated without compensation and distributed gratis among the hired, landless and short-landed peasants. The tenant system and the buying, selling and mortgaging of the distributed land were prohibited by law and the limits of private landownership set to 5 chongbo.

There were a large number of medium and small landowners renting their land to tenant. Such being the condition the confiscation of all the land of those who owned land below 5 chongbo but rent it out, along with the land of the landlords who owned over 5 chongbo of land, alone made it possible to completely liquidate the feudal relations of exploitation.

The maximum limits of private landownership were set to 5 chongbo in view of the then condition of our country where most peasant households had no hands enough to cultivate over 5 chongbo each and it was a rational measure for removing the soil for rich peasant economy in the rural areas.

For the victorious land revolution it is of paramount importance to correctly define the objects and motive force of the revolution and properly tip the balance of forces.

Our Party, closely relying on the hired and poor peasants, firmly leaguering with the middle peasants and isolating the rich peasants, let the peasants—masters of the countryside—carry out the land reform by themselves and, in this course, trained them politically and ideologically. It organized rural committees with the hired and poor

peasants as the core and made them take the leading role in the enforcement of the land reform and become its executors.

The land reform cannot be victorious without the guidance and assistance of the working class. The Party, therefore, dispatched a large number of the best members of the working class to the countryside to give active guidance and assistance to the struggle of the peasants for the land reform. At the same time, it united all the democratic forces and aroused them to the struggle for the enforcement of the land reform. The united front with various democratic parties and social organizations was strengthened in the course of the land reform and broad sections of democratic forces mobilized in it. Indeed, the land reform was carried out on a nation-wide struggle. The subversive and wrecking activities of the counter-revolutionary elements were smashed by the powerful functions of dictatorship of the people's power and the high revolutionary spirit of the popular masses.

All these measures taken by the Party under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, served as a reliable guarantee for the thorough enforcement of the land reform in our country that accompanied an acute class struggle.

Even under the conditions where the Party and the people's government had been set up newly, the country divided into two and the complex situation created after liberation, our Party boldly set such a difficult revolutionary task as the land reform and carried it out victoriously in slightly over 20 days by mobilizing the peasants and the rest of the people.

This triumph was ascribable to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth an original land programme suited to the actual conditions of our revolution and properly organized and mobilized the masses of the people.

As a result of the land reform more than 1,000,000 chongbo of land which accounted for 53 per cent of the total arable land of our country and 95 per cent of the land under tenant-farming was confiscated without compensation and over 981,000 chongbo of it distributed free of charge to the hired, landless and short-landed peasants or over 70 per cent of the total peasant households. The landownership by the landlords was liquidated once and for all and the tenant system abolished completely.

With the land reform the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were splendidly solved in our country.

The correct solution of the land question through the land reform marked a great, historic turning point as an initial step towards the successful carrying out of the continuous revolution in the countryside and the final solution of the rural question.

The complete solution of the land problem

constitutes requisite to the successful accomplishment of the socialist revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from every kind of exploitation and oppression, and in completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership, by liquidating the capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the private peasant economy into a socialist collective economy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33.)

What is most important in socialist transformation, the basic content of the socialist revolution, is the co-operativization of agriculture. It was particularly so in our country where the peasants formed the absolute majority of the population.

As a result of the land reform, the private peasant economy of small commodity production became predominant in our countryside. So long as the small peasant economy prevailed in the countryside, there could not but be the definite limit to the development of the productive forces, and it was also impossible to put an end to the source of exploitation and poverty and improve the peasants' living conditions radically.

The materialization of agricultural co-operativization was indispensable to the continuous development of the productive forces of agriculture, the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, the steady improvement of the peasants' living conditions and to the complete solution of the urgent question of the poor peasants which came to the fore in the postwar period.

Only by getting rid of the foothold the reactionary forces may rely upon in the countryside, through the co-operativization of agriculture, was it possible to consolidate the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, further strengthen the rural position of our Party and further fortify the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic.

In the postwar situation in our country the socialist co-operativization of agriculture was an urgent question whose solution brooked no further delay.

The rural economy having been severely devastated in the war and a serious shortage of manpower and draught animals felt, most of the peasants found themselves unable to do farming without helping each other and, consequently, the co-operativization of agriculture represented their urgent, vital demand.

Meanwhile, the class position of our Party in the countryside at that time was further strengthened, the political awakening of the peasants heightened as never before and the socialist industry advanced apace with the days. This provided a very favourable condition for the successful realization of co-operativization.

Taking into good account the urgent demand of the development of revolution and the favourable subjective and objective conditions, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, worked out the policy of agricultural co-operativization in time and actively pushed forward the socialist transformation of the rural economy.

In reorganizing agriculture on socialist lines, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a concrete analysis of the actual requirements of the development of revolution and all the conditions in our country and, on this basis, put forward a new, original policy of carrying out the socialist reorganization of the economic form, that is, agricultural co-operativization, prior to its technical reconstruction, strictly in keeping with the actual conditions of our country, without sticking to any ready-made formulas or foreign experience. This policy advanced by him was a most positive and revolutionary policy designed to rapidly develop the productive forces by transforming first the relations of production on socialist lines in accordance with the urgent requirements of the socio-economic development in the northern half, and thus open up a broad avenue for the technical revolution and to reinforce the revolutionary base of the northern half and hasten the nationwide victory of the revolution by building up the revolutionary forces solidly.

In carrying out agricultural co-operativization the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung determined correctly the principles which the Party and the state had to observe, the stages and tempo of development of agricultural co-operativization and the forms and sizes of the co-operatives in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, and gave guidance to effect these complex and deep-going socio-economic changes rapidly and successfully.

For agricultural co-operativization, he advanced the correct class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich farmers. And he saw to it that the peasants were educated by practical examples while the voluntary principle was strictly adhered to in the agricultural co-operative movement and that the guidance and assistance of the Party and the state were strengthened.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, agricultural co-operativization, a delicate and difficult revolutionary task, was successfully completed in our country in the short period of only 4 to 5 years even in unfavourable postwar situation.

The completion of agricultural co-operativization was a great event of historic significance in the revolution and socio-economic development of our country.

As a result of agricultural co-operativization all the sources of exploitation, poverty and backwardness were removed from our countryside

once and for all, the agricultural productive forces completely freed from the fetters of the old relations of production and a broad avenue was opened up for their development and the improvement of the peasants' life.

The completion of agricultural co-operativization provided the fundamental condition for the final solution of the rural question.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the completion of agricultural co-operativization does not mean the ultimate solution of the rural question. Even after the completion of agricultural co-operativization there remain for a long time the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, and, accordingly, the rural question remains unsolved until these distinctions are eliminated through continuous revolution.

In the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed and generalized the great successes and rich experiences gained by our Party in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and, on this basis, gave a deep and scientific exposition of the socialist rural question, a matured question awaiting solution in socialist construction, by developing Marxism-Leninism in an original way.

In the Theses the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions become a matter of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, making the life of the peasants a bountiful one, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside." (Ibid., p. 33.)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically clarified the essence of the rural question under socialism which consists in eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, and elucidated in a gifted way that this was the way towards the final solution of the rural question.

On the basis of the clarification of the essence of the socialist rural question, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, clarified the basic principles for the solution of the rural question under socialism.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work."

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in

the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should be steadily brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between the ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to the ownership by the whole people." (Ibid., pp. 33-34.)

These basic principles for the solution of the socialist rural question newly expounded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung serve as a beacon to illumine the most correct Marxist-Leninist way towards the final solution of the rural question, leading the peasants to communist society and bringing victory to the cause of socialism and communism.

After the establishment of the socialist system, the lag of country behind town in the technical, cultural and ideological domains, the legacy of the old society, constitutes a source engendering the distinctions between town and country.

Therefore, in order to obliterate the distinctions between town and country and finally solve the rural question it is imperative to dynamically push ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

At the same time, the worker-peasant alliance should be strengthened by intensifying the guidance and assistance of the working class over the peasantry and the support of town for country, and the distinctions between town and country should be eliminated by ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture.

For the final solution of the rural question it is required to do away with the lag of country behind town in the technical, cultural and ideological domains, as well as in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management.

Indeed, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is a grand agricultural programme for the final solution of the rural question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the genius Leader of revolution, set forth the correctest original agricultural policy in each stage of the development of revolution and properly guided the Party and the people, thereby bringing about a great leap forward in our socialist countryside.

Today our countryside is dynamically forging ahead to carry out the tasks laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"An Eternal Encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist Literature Crystallizing Immortal Revolutionary Ideas and Outstanding Theories and Policies in an All-round Way"

The report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, is now evoking great repercussions among the revolutionary people throughout the world, inspiring them immensely.

After the historic report was made public, the press of many countries in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America has covered it fully or partially and responsible workers of public organizations, progressive public figures and personages representing various strata of people have expressed their emotional feelings in articles or statements.

Wanabudul Ajizu, head of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Nouakchott city of Mauritania, said as follows:

"Such a brilliant, immortal document could be written only by His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding genius of revolution, great Leader and gifted theoretician, who has led the revolution along the straight path to victory under the most adverse and difficult situation for over 40 years and crushed both U.S. and Japanese imperialism that sought maliciously world domination. It can be said that this report is a great encyclopedia for the cause of revolution. This literature will serve as a valuable weapon giving strength and courage, hope and confidence in victory to the revolutionaries throughout the world."

The members of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society stressed: "The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great Red sun which sheds light not only over the Korean people but over the revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the whole world with revolutionary ideas and brilliant theory."

Such feelings are common to all.

Through deep studies of the report, the revolutionary people of broad sections all over the world are finding in it the orientation they should follow, and are feeling growing reverence and adoration for the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"THE JUCHE IDEA OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG WILL SHINE FOR EVER"

After reading the historic report of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the revolutionary peoples of the world have come unanimously to accept his *Juche* idea as a "guiding principle which everybody should adhere to," describing it as "Marxism-Leninism of the present era in which imperialism is going to ruin."

"The gifted Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has fought solely for the independence, freedom and liberation of Korea, for a successful construction of socialism in Korea and for acceleration of world revolutionary movement to this day for more than 40 years ever since he set out on revolutionary struggle in his early years....

"In the course of struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung originated the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea, which now has become genuine revolutionary ideas leading the world revolution to victory." (The members of the "Group for Study of Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of students of Asian, African and Latin American countries in Czechoslovakia)

"The recent report of the great Leader His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is replete with victories of his *Juche* idea....

"We have clearly seen in this document the strength, vitality and fruition of the *Juche* idea as well as the future of the idea. The great Leader His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is the greatest pride of the world people." (C.E. Brahim, member of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Nouakchott)

"...We have come to know that the *Juche* idea set forth by him is indeed a decisive guarantee for victory in revolution and to have a firm conviction again that we can overcome any trials and win the ultimate victory of revolution when we march forward holding aloft the banner of *Juche*.

"He has elucidated in his report the ways and basic principles of revolutionary struggle which serve not only as the powerful weapon of struggle firmly guaranteeing the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution but as a programmatic guide to

all the revolutionaries of the world striving to smash the chains of imperialism and emancipate mankind from all sorts of oppression and exploitation.

"This report is a great Marxist-Leninist classic that developed the scientific theory of communism to a higher plane and made an immortal, distinguished contribution to human history." (Calros Padilya Rodriguez, Member of the Political Bureau of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and Secretary in Charge of International Affairs)

"I was deeply impressed, above all, by the fact that the report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is indeed filled with self-confidence and mettle....

"It is entirely attributable to the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea led by General Secretary Kim Il Sung and the socialist patriotism and devoted struggle in labour of the Korean people rallied around the Party that Korea has been converted into a developed socialist state with the advanced socialist system, the solid foundation of independent national economy and resplendent national culture in an unprecedentedly short span of time in history.

"The *Juche* idea created by General Secretary Kim Il Sung and the lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence based on it will shine forever as the original contribution of the Korean nation to the history of the development of human society." (From the note of impressions "The *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung will shine forever" by Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party)

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people under the sagacious leadership of the gifted Marxist-Leninist Comrade Kim Il Sung have converted Korea, once a backward agrarian country, into a socialist industrial state with the modern independent industry, developed agriculture, flowering socialist national culture and impregnable all-people defence system, thereby achieving a historic victory.

"The Workers' Party of Korea also has won such brilliant victory and success of firmly establishing the system of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung within the whole Party and, on its basis, achieving the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Party ranks through the unceasing struggle against the internal and external enemies.

"We are well aware that all these victories have been attained thanks to the sagacious leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements." (The attendants of the meeting held in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between agricultural co-operatives in Czechoslovakia and Korea)

"A GREAT MARXIST-LENINIST CLASSIC WHICH MADE AN IMMORTAL OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN HISTORY"

Highly appraising the historic report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a great Marxist-Leninist classic which is of great theoretical and practical significance the world revolutionary people are expressing their unanimous support to it.

"The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is the most valuable literature of modern times.

"This literature teaches all the revolutionaries who set out to revolution or endeavour to win the ultimate victory of revolution, how to carry on their activities.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's report is a great literature that must be taken as a guide in accomplishing socialist revolution at present." (Jose Manuel Dias, Secretary in Charge of Propaganda of the Havana city committee of the Cuban Communist Party)

"His report has given a correct theoretical and practical answer to the questions of principle which are newly raised in our era—the great era of struggle in which all the exploited and oppressed peoples on the globe have come out in liberation struggle, revolutionary struggle; the grandiose historic era in which imperialism is going to ruin and socialism and communism is triumphing on a world-wide scale—and raised in the development of revolution of today, that is, to the questions of principle whose solution is urgently waited in socialist and communist construction. In the report are comprehensively systematized and crystallized the immortal revolutionary ideas, outstanding theories and policies of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the greatness of which has been confirmed through the practice of the Korean revolution and the world revolution. His report is an immortal, encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist literature which will shine forever in history as a great pabulum of revolution." (From the December 5, 1970 special issue of "Brazzaville," a paper of the People's Republic of the Congo)

"The report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by the great Leader of revolution Premier Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious Party, who has firmly established the socialist system by leading the anti-imperialist struggle and socialist construction of the Korean people all along the straight road of victory, is not only the summation of the great brilliant successes and achievements scored through triumphant march along the most correct line based on the great *Juche* idea but also an immortal brilliant work showing an example to the peoples of all countries which are advancing along the road of socialist construction." (From a note of impressions by Jayakody, Chairman of the "Ceylonese

Committee for the Study and Publication of Revolutionary Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," General Secretary of the Ceylonese Journalists' Association and chief of the editorial board of "Lankadipa")

"You have illumined again a bright prospect for the Korean revolution and the world revolution in your report at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff in the Korean revolution.

"The original and great revolutionary lines and policies you have set forth in your latest report give a great inspiration to the world revolutionary peoples including the heroic Korean people and a fatal blow to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

"Invincible is the Workers' Party of Korea led by you, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution." (The Southern Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee)

"The historic report delivered by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the greatest work which has brilliantly solved the theoretical and practical questions on further accelerating the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and is a programmatic guide indicating the path of struggle for the revolutionary peoples of the whole world fighting bravely against U.S. imperialism and its stooges." (The Iraqi paper "Bagdad Observer")

"The report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the most prominent theoretical and practical work of our era, has further enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism by giving a new perfect answer to the problem of revolution and construction and consummating the scientific and original strategic and tactical lines; it will greatly inspire the revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world.

"In order to apply the *Juche* idea, the great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary idea of you respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the practice of our Dominican revolution we Dominican youths will make a deeper study of your immortal works, especially your report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and exert every effort to grasp their quintessence." (The members of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Dominican students in Bulgaria)

"The report of Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is not only an ideological and theoretical weapon instilling indomitable revolutionary will and new strength into the entire Korean people who are striving for the victory of historic cause of national unification and the cause of the world revolution against imperialism but also a classic banner imparting confidence in victory and courage to the world revolutionary people as a classical literature which has made great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement." (The members of the "Group for Study of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in the Harutum University and the Harutum University Branch of the Sudan-Korean Friendship Society)

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the

international communist movement, summed up in his report all the achievements and victories scored by the Korean people in socialist construction and gave a profound analysis of the internal and external situation as a whole. There is no doubt that all these successes and victories constitute a milestone in socialist construction and provide the world oppressed people with the torchlight of struggle.

"Indeed, Korea's economic successes of today deserve a glorious page in human history." (The Pakistani paper "Masawat")

"Having read through and concentrically studied your brilliant report with which you respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, one of the leading representatives of Marxism-Leninism and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, has made another brilliant contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theories, our study group has decided firstly to define it as literature for our day-to-day studies and secondly to widely propagandize it in our continent and especially among the South African people who are waging a self-sacrificing struggle against rapacious imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism." (The members of the "Group for Study of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the African National Liberation Movement Organization in Cairo)

"We have come to clearly realize that this report is a classical literature making a great contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theories and the advancement of the world revolutionary movement and serves as a powerful inspiring banner rendering confidence in victory and courage to the world revolutionary people.

"Holding fast to and flying highly this banner, this weapon, provided for us by you, the brain of the world revolution and brilliant Leader, we will march forward with redoubled courage in the struggle to crush U.S. imperialism once and for all on the globe and promote the world revolution along the road indicated by you." (The members of the "Group for Study of the Works and History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American youth and students in the U.S.S.R.)

"The historic report pervaded with the shining victories and invincible vitality of the great *Juche* idea, delivered by Your Excellency Premier at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, is a brilliant precious literature which has made an outstanding contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. It is shedding brighter light on the road of the world revolution and augmenting the faith and confidence of the world revolutionary people in victory.

"We will continue to step up dynamically the revolution in accordance with the ideology of Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

"Long live the great *Juche* idea of Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the leading idea of world revolution!" (The members of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Nouakchott)

RED COLLIERS OF SINCHANG INFINITELY LOYAL TO THE LEADER

Today when the whole country is rushing forward at a new Cholima speed, raising higher the flames of great revolutionary upsurge, the Red colliers in different parts of the country who take charge of the first process of industry, are working fresh miracles and innovations in coal production through a powerful labour struggle to hit the target for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year and that for this year before the 23rd founding anniversary of the Republic (September 9), upholding the historic tasks set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the programmatic report at the Fifth Party Congress and in his New Year Address.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Coal is food of industry. Without coal we can neither run iron and steel works as well as all other factories, nor can we drive trains, ships and the like, or develop chemical industry." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol.

III, p. 229.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the coal industry is an important industry providing fuel and power for the development of the country's economy, an industry whose development must be given priority. Accordingly, to keep it definitely ahead of other domains is of weighty significance in powerfully accelerating economic construction and defence upbuilding, further consolidating the foundation of the independent national economy of the country and in radically improving the people's livelihood.

In view of the great importance of development of coal industry the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid a profound concern to this field up to now since the liberation and brightly illumined the way for coal industry to follow in each period and at each stage of development of the revolution.

He put forth a sagacious line of setting up solid fuel and power bases of the country and steadfastly developing the coal industry

ahead of other domains of the national economy and provided every condition for its implementation.

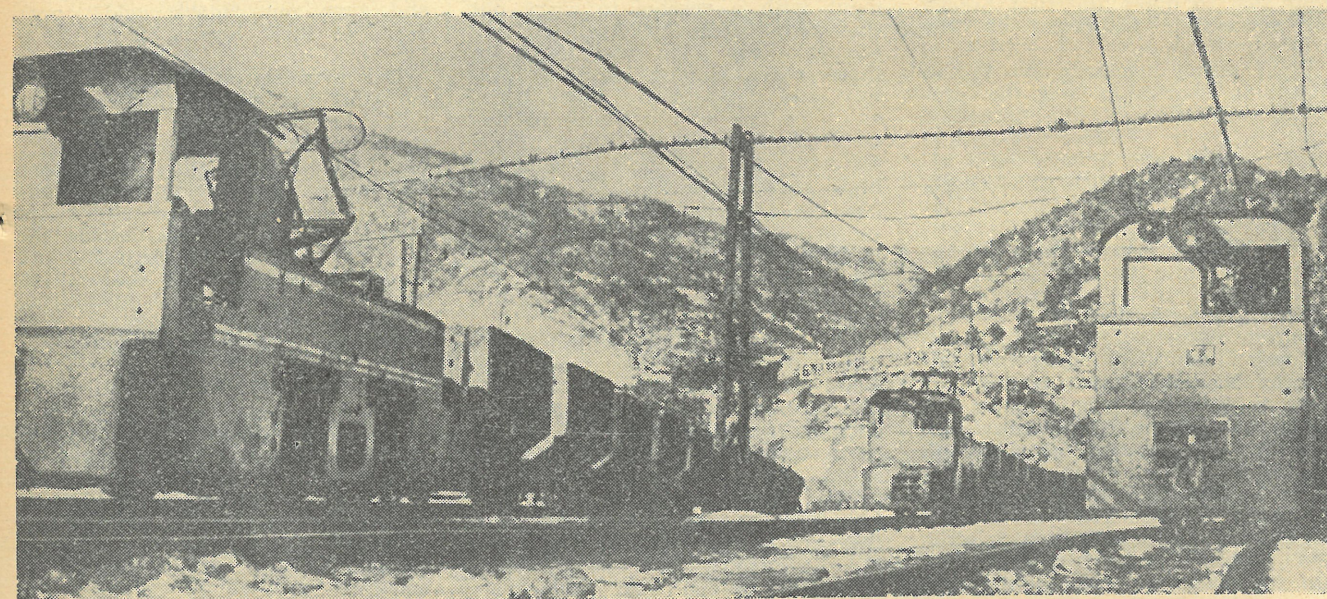
He also had firm material and technical foundations built for collieries and personally visited many coal mines to provide colliers with the best working and living conditions.

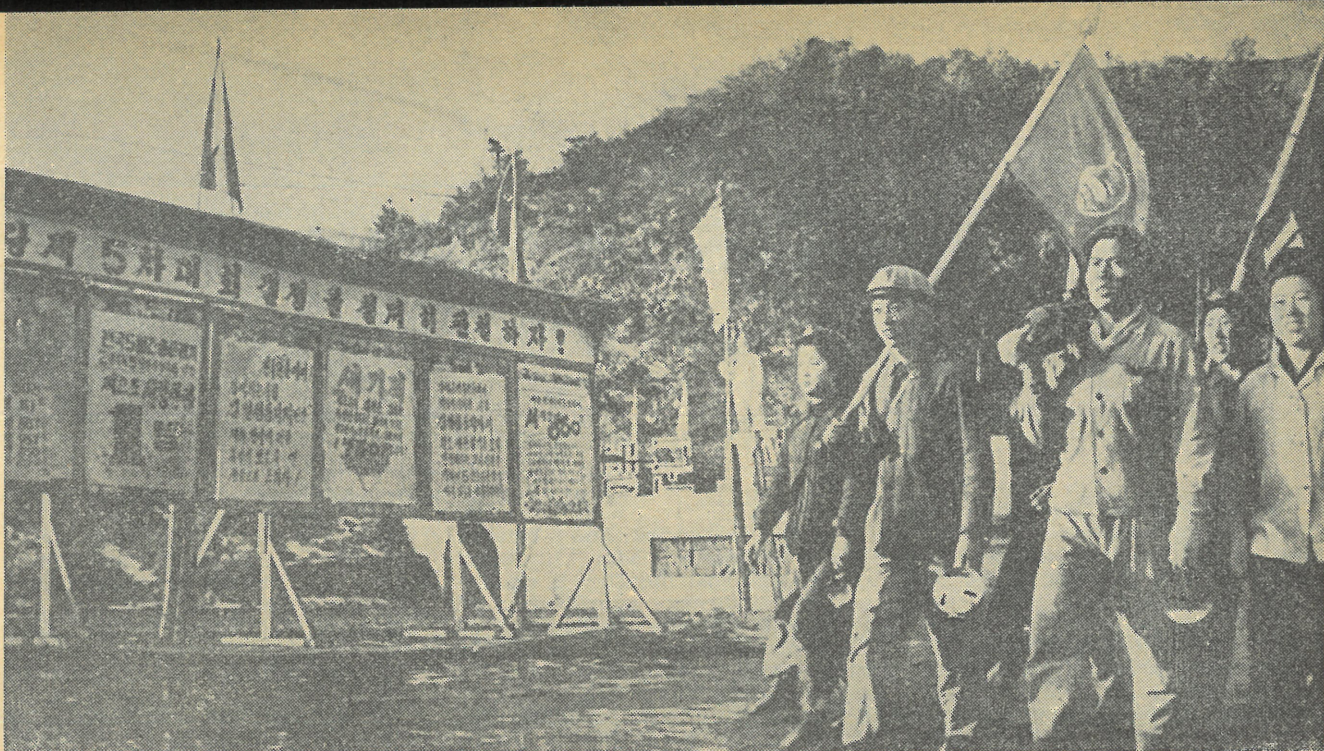
As a result, the coal industry of our country eradicated its historical backwardness within the shortest period and came to develop into a mighty industry with such modern technical equipment as it is today.

Especially, our colliers who had vigorously dashed forward with a burning resolve to repay with loyalty the great solicitude and deep trust of the fatherly Leader achieved such a proud success of scaling the eminence of the Seven-Year Plan earlier than workers in all other domains.

The workers of the Sinchang Colliery, one of the biggest fuel industry bases in the western region of our country, enjoying active assistance from other domains of the national economy, thoroughly implemented the Party's policy of de-

Workers of the transportation workshop achieving innovatory successes every day by raising higher the flame of "100-day battle" to fulfil the plan for the first half-year by April 15





In hearty response to the call of the paternal Leader young shock-brigade members take the lead in developing new coal-mines to supply more coal to various fields of the national economy

veloping large-size collieries and medium- and small-size collieries in parallel and of giving precedence to geological prospecting and tunnelling and positively pushing ahead with the technical revolution and scientific research work in order to satisfactorily meet an ever-increasing need for coal. They built a host of new pits and lined main pits with concrete and mechanized conveyance in a comprehensive way during the past Seven-Year Plan period, thereby boosting the capacity of coal production 2.1 times as against ten years ago.

As of January 18 this year they overfulfilled their monthly plan on all indices including main tunnelling, preparatory tunnelling, coal hewing by energetically unfolding the "100-day battle" from the first day of the New Year with a fervent zeal to make the first breach for successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Their proud successes owe to the sagacious leadership and the profound solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always looks after our colliers with a fatherly love. It is a manifestation of loyalty to the Leader of our Red colliers who go through fire and water in response to the call of the Leader.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The New Year 1971 is the first year in bringing into practice the grand programme for socialist construction put forward at the Fifth Congress of our Party; from this year, we begin a fruitful struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan. Well begun is half done, as it is said, and whether to successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan as a whole or not largely depends upon how

the first battle of this year is fought."

In hearty response to the call of the Leader for carrying out the tasks of the first year of the Six-Year Plan with brilliance, the colliers here are now performing fresh miracles day after day in coal production by raising the level of mechanization and automation of work while giving priority to preliminary prospecting and prospecting for operation to secure more reserve coal and waging vigorously a high-speed tunnelling movement.

Always bearing deep in their minds the earnest teaching of the Leader on making it a rule to definitely keep tunnelling ahead of hewing, the members of the Chang Yong Sam-led Chollima tunnelling platoon are raising high the flames of the high-speed tunnelling movement with a resolve to carry out this year's plan by April 15 and the Six-Year Plan assignment in three years. Having set their per-shift and daily quotas twice higher, they are now striving to unconditionally carry out them in any difficult circumstances displaying high revolutionary spirit. Finding reserves for increasing production in technical innovation, they are markedly increasing the level of mechanization in the faces by introducing various advanced techniques in all tunnelling.

Especially, they are definitely securing reserves for more than three years' coal cutting in capital tunnelling and for six months' coal cutting in preliminary tunnelling by energetically unfolding a high-speed tunnelling campaign.

The Socialist Working Youth Leaguers here had finished in a little over five months last year the development of the "Innovation Pit" which had been considered to take more than one year,

as a gift of labour dedicated to the 5th Congress of the glorious mother Party. Now they have all risen up in the "100-day battle" and once again voluntarily undertaken the development of the "January 17 Youth Pit," the most arduous yet fruitful project in the colliery. In this battle they are fully displaying the stamina of youth.

Afire with the determination to fulfil the grand programmatic task of the Six-Year Plan far ahead of schedule by cutting even one more ton of coal faster, they fulfilled the January plan for the preliminary tunnelling of the pit in only 9 days displaying all their wisdom and creative activeness, and are now striving hard to complete the development of the pit originally planned to be finished by the end of this year in three months or so and turn out "black gold," products of their loyalty, from April 15.

The members of the Sin Pil Bok-led Chollima coal-cutting company who are resolved to increase the monthly coal production capacity per face to more than 10,000 tons by widely introducing new coal-cutting methods and to mine more than 3,000 tons of coal outside the monthly plan of the company, are greatly enhancing the coal-cutting rate by extensively introducing combined drilling machines and other new technical innovation devices.

Coal miners and technical personnel are closely co-operating with one another, pooling their wisdom to effect the comprehensive mechanization of face work such as prospecting, tunnelling, coal-hewing, etc., while exerting great efforts to enhance the level of mechanization and automation of pit work.

Especially, the workers of the

coal conveyance workshop who mechanized the system of conveyance of coal from faces to the place where it is loaded on trains, have laid heavy weight-sustaining railways and introduced various new technical innovation devices including automatic points, thereby shortening the stoppage time of coal cars by half and doubling their rotation rate.

The Party committee of the colliery is organizing and mobilizing them to the struggle for successfully overfulfilling the plan for this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, repeatedly explaining and bringing home to them the contents of the report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of our Party and his New Year Address.

Under the guidance of the Party organizations the staff members of the colliery go down to production sites to work and live with coal miners, give precedence to political work, intensify productive and technical guidance and solve the knotty problems in time in such a way as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system, thereby stirring up further the revolutionary zeal of the producer masses.

The steel makers, machine workers and lumberjacks in all parts of the country are actively supporting the coal miners here, providing them with structural steel, machines and prop timbers of good-quality.

In this manner, following the path of victory paved by the Leader, the coal miners of the Sinchang Colliery are making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance to carry out this year's plan before the 23rd founding anniversary of the Republic (September 9) and their assignment for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year and increase again the coal output 2.1 times in 1976 as compared with that envisaged for the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

Following the example of the workers of the Sinchang Colliery, the coal miners throughout the country are reconstructing and expanding the promising collieries with abundant coal deposits and developing new collieries in a big way, vigorously rushing ahead in the spirit of Chollima, in the one-beats-a-hundred spirit, with a single heart of boundless loyalty to the fatherly Leader. Meanwhile, they are struggling to fulfil the grand task of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule by speedily increasing coal production while extensively developing medium- and small-size collieries and especially putting into effect the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of operations in collieries.

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Are Faithful Dogs of U.S. Imperialism, Traitors to the Nation and Vicious Enemy of the People

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"...The successive rulers of the South Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the traitors to the nation who sold the country and the nation to their masters. As for the present rulers who form the South Korean puppet regime today, they are also traitors who betrayed the country and the people in the past like all their predecessors." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 76.)

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, boss of the present South Korean puppet regime, had been a heinous pro-Japanese minion and brutal human butcher. When the Communists of our country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, military strategic genius and great Leader of revolution, were waging a sanguinary armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists for the freedom and independence of the country, he, pledging allegiance to the Japanese "emperor," volunteered with the "blood-written petition" to join the Japanese imperialist aggression army and brutally suppressed and slaughtered those revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle.

After Japanese imperialism was defeated the fiendish arch traitor lost no time to leave his old master for U.S. imperialism and murdered many revolutionaries and patriots with bayonets given by his new master. He who had been systematically trained by U.S. imperialism as a special agent, took the

puppet regime by a burglarious "military coup" under the wire-pulling of the U.S. imperialists who had been upset by the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people following the April 19 Uprising.

The military gangster Pak Jung Hi has committed every conceivable treachery against the country and the nation as a faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialists who are running amuck to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea and unleash another war in Korea.

All the criminal acts the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have committed in South Korea clearly show that they are arch traitors and fascistic human butchers.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes are the heinous traitors who are trying their hardest, first of all, to keep the country divided and the nation split and obstruct the national unification in an attempt to stave off their doom.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet traitors who are barely maintaining their disgraceful rule by dint of U.S. imperialism's bayonets have actively backed the colonial nation-splitting policy of U.S. imperialism and the permanent occupation of South Korea by its aggression army from the first day they usurped the puppet regime.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, instructed by U.S. imperialism, are leaving no stones unturned to perpetuate the split of the country and the nation while doggedly opposing the fair proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful unification of the country. Now they are out to dampen the ardent desire of the South Korean people for national unification at the point of bayonets.

This bespeaks that the Pak Jung Hi traitors, along with the U.S. imperialists, are the inveterate enemy of our nation, who is standing in

the way to the country's unification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also the faithful executors of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have left the whole territory of South Korea in the hands of U.S. imperialism as its complete colony and military base and converted it into its huge military barrack and training ground for the provocation of aggressive war supplying all manpower and material resources of South Korea to it for military purpose, and are indulging in dangerous fire play.

Especially in the last few years, they have stepped up preparations for an aggressive war with added fervor, in keeping pace with the intensified move of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of another war in Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further militarizing the South Korean economy and bleeding the masses of the poverty-stricken people white in order to fill up the ever-increasing military expenditure and the expenses for the up-keeps of their fascist terrorist rule while ushering in rapacious foreign monopoly capital at random.

This has led to further bankruptcy, dependence and crisis of the South Korean economy, devastation of urban and rural areas and deterioration of people's living.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful war servants of U.S. imperialism, have gone the length of committing such treacherous crime of ushering the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of our people and crafty aggressors, in an attempt to carry into effect the aggressive policy of their master. By concluding the quisling "South Korea-Japan Treaty" at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, they have cleared the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea, thus reducing it to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Pak Jung Hi is a wicked traitor to the nation who is not only inviting the enemy of our nation to our country but also supplying without hesitation fellow countrymen to the imperialist aggressors as cannon fodder or slaves.

Rendering active service to the U.S. imperialists in their criminal war of aggression, the traitor Pak Jung Hi dispatched puppet troops more and quicker than other puppets did to the battlefield of South Vietnam where they are dying a dog's death, and is now lining his purse with dollars at the cost of their blood.

Besides, he has already sold off over tens of thousands of the South Korean people to foreign plantation owners and monopoly capitalists as

slaves in the name of "emigration" and "export of labour force," and is hatching a plot to trade off more compatriots in future.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also the masterminds of all graft and corruption and the mountebanks who scruple at no knavish and shameless act to feather their own nest. They are indulging in swindling, fraud and sale of offices, and spreading the corrupt American and Japanese ways of life all over South Korea, with the result that it has been ridden with immorality and depravity, crime and degeneration.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, executors of the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism, are the heinous strangler of freedom and democracy and the diabolic fascist cutthroats who arrest, imprison and massacre people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are viciously resorting to military fascist terrorism to prop up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and execute its war policy, thus revealing their anti-popular and treacherous nature to the full.

Upon usurping the puppet regime by dint of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hordes established an unheard-of tyrannical, barbarous military fascist dictatorship and converted the whole of South Korea into a hellish land of fascist terrorism and murder. On the in-

struction of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated hosts of evil laws and covered the whole land of South Korea with a massive repression apparatus of army, police, intelligence and special service agencies. They arrest, imprison and murder at random those revolutionaries and people who are fighting for vital rights, democratic freedom, national emancipation and national unification, trample underfoot even the elementary democratic freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, etc., and suppress all that is national and progressive at the point of bayonet.

Of late, as the

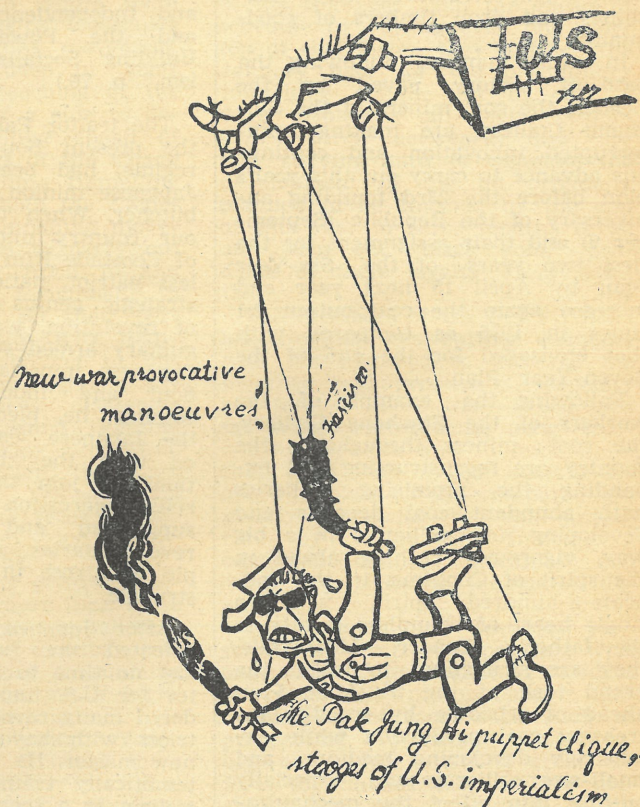
revolutionary force is gaining in scope and strength in South Korea, they have got more frantic with the suppression of revolutionaries and revolutionary organizations.

All the facts eloquently show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are thrice-cursed traitors, villainous human butchers and the heinous enemy of the people, who, as the most faithful running dogs of U.S. imperialism, are selling the country and the nation, imposing untold miseries and sufferings upon fellow countrymen and slaughtering patriots at random in an attempt to stave off their doom.

Without smashing the U.S. imperialists and toppling the military fascist regime of their faithful running dogs Pak Jung Hi traitors, the South Korean people can not free themselves from the present plight of colonial slavery, nor can the cause of the national unification be achieved.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful henchmen of U.S. imperialism, can not escape the stern judgement of the people for their never-to-be-forgiven crimes against the country and the nation.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the entire people of North and South Korea will sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their faithful stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and accomplish the historic cause of national unification.



위대한 수령 김일성동지의
혁명사상으로 철저히 무장하자!

Poster: "Let us arm ourselves thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

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